INSURANCE
No business has thrived like Insurance during last 10 years. 15

REGD. NO. B. 1065

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. METHA IN 1913.

INSURANCE
Non-Indian companies started in 1919 are writing four times their paid-up capital. 17

VOL. XIX NO. 190- BOMBAY: THURSDAY, AUGUST 13, 1931. PRICE ONE ANNA.

IS LONDON CONFERENCE HEADING FOR THE ROCKS?

SUSPENSION OF DEBTS

Experts' Conference's Statement

Complete Agreement Reached

LONDON, Aug. 11.

Rugby.—The Conference of experts appointed by Belgium, France, the United Kingdom, Germany, Italy, and Japan to consider detailed measures required to give effect to president Hoover's proposal for suspension of inter-government payments for one year and attended by representative of the United States issued a communique to-day stating that complete agreement had been reached with regard to detailed measures required to give effect to the proposal in case of payments by Germany under the Hague agreement. Conference has been approved by Governments represented and also governments of Australia Canada, Czecho-Slovakia Greece, India, New Zealand, Portugal Poland, Rumania and South Africa. The Conference recommends that payments both of reparations and interallied debts suspended during Hoover year should be repaid by ten equal annuities from 1st July 1933 including both principal and interest, the rate of the latter not exceeding three per cent. It makes this recommendation on assumption that system will be acceptable to the United States Government as regards debts due to them and having satisfied itself that the method is possible without any sacrifice of rights of any creditor Government in relation to those of other creditor Governments. —B. O. W.

Congress Concern For Textile Workers.

The Working Committee passed the following resolution:—

"The Working Committee draws the attention of owners and managers of mills, especially those recognised by the Congress to the resolution of the Working Committee dated July 7th 1931 and draws further attention to the fact that the Working Committee has received complaints about the treatment of textile labourers and the growing discontent amongst them as also of proposed reduction of wages in some mills.

"The Committee hopes that the owners and managers will remove all causes of discontent. The Working Committee believes that representing as the Congress does predominently interests of millions of agricultural and industrial workers any recognition by the Congress of the mills will be inconsistent with the claim wherever there is previous justification for such complaints".

The Working Committee meets again at 8 at "Mani Bhuvan" today (Thursday.)

Sir C. P. Ramaswami left for Simla in the evening by the Punjab Mail of the G. I. P. Railway.

CASE AGAINST GOPINATH SINGH AND SAXENA

(From Our Correspondent.)

CAWNPORE, Aug. 12.

A list of 17 witnesses includingPt. Jawaharlal Nehru, president, U. P. Youth League, Mr. B. Purushottamdas Tandon and Mr. Hariharnath Shastri was filed this afternoon before Capt. A. W. Ibbotson, District Magistrate in the case against Messrs. Gopinath Singh and Prakashnarayan Saxena under Sec. 108 Cr. P. Code.

AN EXPLOSION AT SAUGOR SCHOOL

Two Students Arrested

(From Our Correspondent.)

SAUGOR, Aug. 10.

The police is investigating a case of an alleged explosion which occurred, in the early hours of Sunday in the Government High School compound.

(Later).—Just at the time of despatching this news, it is learnt that one more student Mr. Bhagvati Pershad, of Matric class was arrested by the police, and was taken to the city Kotwali direct from the school.

—:o:—

NUMBER OF PROMINENT DELEGATES CANCEL PASSAGES

British Cabinet Reviewing Situation

VICEROY'S REPLY TO GANDHIJI EXPECTED TOMORROW

Sir C. P. Ramaswami Has Half An Hour Chat With Mahatmaji.

Sir C. P. Ramaswami, the Acting Law Member of the Government of India, arrived in Bombay on Wednesday morning from Madras and saw Gandhiji at "Mani Bhuvan" in the afternoon.

It appears that on arrival, in Bombay, Sir C. P. Ramaswami had sent a telegram to the Viceroy asking if he should prolong his stay in Bombay. The reply that he received from Simla is said to have informed him that the issues raised by Mahatma Gandhi were difficult and the Government would take some time to send a reply. There was, therefore, no need for the Law Member to stay in Bombay.

HALF AN HOURS' CHAT WITH GANDHIJI.

It was after the receipt of this telegram that he saw Gandhiji at "Mani Bhuvan". The interview lasted for nearly half an hour. He informed Gandhiji about the delay that was likely to be caused in the reply of the Government of India. Immediately afterwards, the Law Member is reported to have sent a "clear line" message to Simla. It is understood that the British Cabinet is reviewing the entire situation with regard to the Pact and that its decision will be communicated to the Government of India before Friday.

Gandhiji, it is understood, showed to Sir C. P. Ramaswami the letter that has been received from Sir Ernest Hotson and also placed his personal view as well as the considered view of the Congress Cabinet before him. The Law Member left for Simla in the afternoon to attend an emergent meeting of the Executive Council fixed on Friday at 10-30 a. m. Interviewed at the station prior to his departure he said he hoped "Gandhij could still find it possible to sail on the 15th instant."

VICEROY'S REPLY EXPECTED TO-MORROW.

In well informed Congress circles Viceroy's reply to Gandhiji's telegram is expected by Friday.

The Working Committee again met in the afternoon at 3-0 p m. and discussed several matters of routine business.

More Light On Gandhi-Hotson Talks.

What are the contents of the letter that Mahatma Gandhi has received from Sir Ernest Hotson, the Acting Governor of Bombay on Tuesday morning? This is the question exercising the public mind in the city.

Till Tuesday nothing more was known than the fact that the letter was unsatisfactory, and in view of its unsatisfactory nature Gandhiji had sent a telegram to Lord Willingdon. But close inquiries made in the Congress circles now reveal that not only the letter is not satisfactory but on the other hand its tone is considered to be decidedly offensive.

ISSUES OF GRAVE NATURE RAISED.

The report that the reply is cryptic and gives only evasive replies to the questions raised by Gandhiji has been confirmed; but in addition, it is understood not being content with those replies Sir Ernest has raised certain issues of a still graver nature in the course of his reply.

It is stated that Sir Ernest has suggested that no notice of Gandhi-Irwin Pact could be taken while dealing with the peasants and collecting the revenue, as the Pact was not a legal enactment and as such the Government was not required to take such notice. He is further said to have suggested it was solely for the Government to see whether the terms of the Truce were observed or not, and the Congress had no such power.

DELHI PACT IN DANGER?

If the report is correct then it is evident that the view that Sir Ernest has taken, seriously threatens the Gandhi-Irwin Agreement; and it will not take much time before the Congress decided on its part also scrap the document.

It is further understood that in the telegram that Gandhiji has sent to the Viceroy he has brought to the notice of Governent of India this novel interpretation put upon the Delhi Agreement by Sir Ernest and his Government and definitely asked if the Government of India share the same views.

REVENUES COLLECTED IN GUJERAT.

Another point on which serious difference has arisen in the demand put forward by Gandhiji is that all revenues collected by the officials in Gujarat in contravention of the terms of the Truce should be returned. It appears that the Bombay Government have definitely turned down this demand, and added that any such course was quite out of question.

Mahatma Gandhi has not yet received a reply to the telegram that he sent to the Viceroy on Tuesday morning. Only a short telegram acknowledging the telegram was received on Wednesday morning. The acknowledgment

(Continued on Page 7)

MALAVIYA AND NAIDU CANCEL PASSAGES

—:o:—

Sir Purshottamdas Not Going To R. T. C.

It is understood that in view of the uncertainty about Gandhiji's departure for London, Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya and Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, who had booked their passages by S. S. "Multan" have cancelled the same.

SIR PURSHOTTAMDAS NOT GOING

Another prominent delegate to the R.T.C. who was also to sail by the same mail, but has now cancelled his passage, is Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas. Sir Purshottamdas has taken this step because of the decision of the Federation of the Indian Merchants' Chambers not to send any representative to the R. T. C. unless the Government invited all the three of their nominees.

MAHATMA'S TELEGRAM TO VICEROY

Correspondence In Progress

SIMLA, Aug. 12.

Mr. Gandhi's telegram embodying the opinion of the Congress Working Committee was received by the Viceroy and Mr. Emerson last evening. It is understood that brisk correspondence is proceeding between Simla, Bombay and London. The situation is regarded as difficult and some little time is necessary for reply.—A. P.

EMERSON NOT SEEING GANDHIJI

SIMLA, Aug. 12.

There is no truth in the report that Mr. Emerson is visiting Mahatma Gandhi at Bombay.—A. P.

U. P. Round Tablers Leaving For Bombay

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 12.

Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru left Allahabad this morning for Bombay 'en route' to England to attend the Round Table Conference. A large number of friends saw him off.

Dr. Shafaat Ahmed Khan leaves on Friday.

Mr. C. Y. Chintamani, who is at present in Cawnpore, slightly indisposed, may also leave by the S.S. "Mooltan".—A. P.

SIR SULTAN AHMED BOUND FOR LONDON.

Optimistic About R. T. C. Results.

PATNA, Aug. 12.

Interviewed before his departure for Bombay 'en route' to England to attend the meeting of the Federal Structure Sub-Committee Sir Sultan Ahmed said he was optimistic about the results of the Round Table Conference. He decply deplored the activities of the revolutionary party in India and hoped that there would be open condemnation of terrorist outrages throughout the country.

He hoped that Mr. Gandhi would ultimately decide to attend the Round Table Conference and place the Congress view before British public in his own inimitable style.

COMMUNAL SETTLEMENT.

As regards communal settlement he thought that the new Minorities Committee which was fully representative of all shades of opinion would be able to tackle the problem. It could not be denied that in the new constitution full satisfaction should be given to minorities and the latter should be the sole judges of the safeguards they would require. By the latter he meant reasonable responsible leaders of the minority communities. If the demands embodied in Mr. Jinnah's points were conceded he did not see why some reasonable formula satisfactory to both parties on the question of electorates should not be found.—A. P.

AFTER DINNER HOPES AND FEARS.

—:o:—

"Britain Is In For Trouble," Says Sir Purshottamdas.

MRS. NAIDU TO BE "DEPORTED"?

Story Of Two Scotchmen Repeated At The Taj?

SIR PRABHASHANKAR SAYS PRINCES... WERE "DUPED".

"If the spirit that had permeated the Gandhi-Irwin Agreement ceases to permeate the present Government, I am afraid we are in for serious trouble," warned Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas.

The occasion was a dinner arranged at the Taj by the Welfare of India League in honour of the delegates to the second Round Table Conference. Rev. Mackenzie presided. There were nearly 300 guests and the gathering was cosmopolitan. Among those present were Mrs. Naidu, Sir Chimanlal Setalvad, Mr. Jayakar, Sir Chunilal Mehta, Sir P. C. Sethna, Sir Cowasji Jehangir, Sir Prabhashankar Pattani, Mr. N. M. Joshi, Mr. H. P. Mody, Sir Manekji Dadabhai, Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoolah and several leading Corporators and public men of Bombay. Representatives of the Christa Seva Sangh of Poona were also present.

REV. MACKENZIE'S HOPE.

Rev. Mackenzie in a brief valedictory speech hoped that the next Round Table Conference would see the end of all Indo-British troubles.

MRS. NAIDU BLESSES "DETERMINED DELEGATES."

Mrs. Naidu who has cancelled her passage on the S.S. "Mooltan," gave her blessings to the "determined delegates", like Mr. Jayakar and the Liberals who would go to London, truce or no truce.

She described herself as a representative of "another set of "depressed" classes, viz. "women" and had a choice epithet for every one of her colleagues on the R. T. C. "Cryptic" for Sir Chimanlal, "cynical" for Mr. Mody and "eloquent" for Mr. Jayakar, to mention just a few.

Speaking of the League under whose auspices they had met Mrs. Naidu, very pertinently asked: "Wherein lies the welfare of India?" and replied: "If there were but one answer for that question, welfare of India would indeed be assured. But unfortunately for my country the interpretations of India's welfare are too numerous to be helpful. The day on which Britain and India agree on a common interpretation will be an epoch-making day in the history of world peace." WHAT MRS. NAIDU TOLD NIZAM.

Speaking about the Princely order which was represented at the dinner by Sir Prabhashanka: Pattani, Mrs. Naidu said: "Only yesterday evening I was talking to my ruler, the Nizam of Hyderabad, about the future of the Indian States. I told His Exalted Highness that the security of his Order rested not on Federation or safeguards but on the welfare and happiness of the subjects. I wish their Highnesses realise this fundamental truth before it is too late."

IS BRITAIN PREPARED FOR SACRIFICE?

"Is Britain prepared for a sacrifice? Is she willing to surrender what rightly belongs to India? If the answer to these questions is in the affirmative, then none need have any misgivings about the fate of the Round Table Conference." (Applause).

"What India expects of the delegates is not whether safeguards and reservations have been properly adjusted, nor whether Federation is alive or dead, but whether her honour has been kept up unassailed."

WHAT SIR PRABHASHANKER TOLD PREMIER.

Sir Prabhashanker Pattani spoke next and confessed that no power on earth could resist the popular will. "What the people want they shall have," was the obiter dictum of the present-day world politics, and this was true whether the popular demand was just and righteous or otherwise.

"I told this to the Prime Minister of England one night at a dinner and he agreed," said Sir Prabhashanker.

PRINCES "DUPED."

One remark of this veteran administrator was, indeed, cryptic. He said the Princes had been "duped" into making the generous gesture of agreeing to join the Federation. He repeated the word "duped", though he did not substantiate the charge nor mentioned the accused. Incidentally, Sir Prabhashanker described himself as "venerable-looking."

Mr. N. M. Joshi, who followed, said that there were many things that had been worrying him since he was nominted delegate to the first R. T. C., but what was worrying him most was whether the Swaraj they would get would be Swaraj for a few thousands or for 315 millions and the doubt as to whether or not the people's good wishes were with him in his mission. "Given that, everything is easy. Denied that, Heaven help the delegates!"

"While it was not possible to dine men out of their convictions," observed Mr. Mody, "it was quite possible to dine them out of the sharp differences that separate on group from another, one race from another."

When people spoke of the intricate problems facing the R. T. C., the enormous obstacles in the way of a settlement and what not, Mr. Mody said he was reminded of a Scotsmen who on being asked to contribute something to the local orphanage, sent two orphans. "Why shouldn't there be a settlement, if those who go to London are warned that they will not be allowed to land back without a settlement of the Indo-British problem?" Britain will have to trust India and give her what she wants."

"MRS. NAIDU WILL BE DEPORTED."

"Rubbish" said Mr. Mody referring to Mrs. Naidu's "threat" of cancelling her passage. "If Mrs. Naidu does not go willingly, we will deport her." (Laughter).

"DON'T BELIEVE THEM."

Mr. Bolton, Assistant Editor of the "Times of India" also spoke. He said there were many ugly rumours about the Mahatma and Mrs. Naidu not going to London, but he wanted people not to believe them. (Laughter).

GANDHIJI'S SERVICES TO EMPIRE.

The last speaker was Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas. He wished Britain realised what a great service Mahatma Gandhi had rendered to the Empire by singing the Delhi Truce.

IRWIN SPIRIT NOT KEPT UP.

He was sorry for those Britishers who were under-rating Lord Irwin's statesmanship in entering into an agreement with Mahatma-

(Continued on page 7.)

Indian Cricket Team's Tour To England Called Off.

—:o:—

CONTROL BOARD'S DECISION

BOMBAY, Aug. 12.

In a special meeting held on Tuesday, when Mr. A. S. de Mello, the Secretary of the Indian Cricket Control Board and the Maharaja Kumar of Vijayanagram were present, the Committee of the Bombay Presidency (proper) Cricket Association decided unanimously not to participate in the proposed Indian Cricket Tour in England in 1932, and in the Ceylon Cricketers visit to India in nex December.

TWO REASONS.

It is understood that the reasons which held the Committee to come to this decision were two-fold namely the uncertainty of the present political situation in the country and the question of finance. The inopportuneness of the present juncture for a tour in England was emphasised by all the members.

Before the Committee arrived at this decision, Mr. de Mello addressed the members and explained that the difficulties of financing the proposed visit had been overcome by an arrangement with a well-known firm, who had undertaken to insure the board against any possible margin of deficit to the extent of Rs. 80,000. He added that arrangements for training the Indian team before it sailed would also be made and that in fact, the Maharaja Kumar of Vijayanagram had generously offered the Board to invite Jack Hobbs to India for this purpose.

Notwithstanding these assurances the Committee decided against the proposed visit and it is now a matter of days before the tour will be officially called off. Mr. de Mello left for Delhi this afternoon.—A. P.

LATEST COTTON PRICES.

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service, Head Office: 371, Hornby Road, 2nd floor, corner, Nanabhoy Lane, Fort, Bombay).

—:o:—

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.

OCTOBER.

New York, Aug. 12.

Previous closing rate	6.93
To-day's Opening Rate	6.82
Difference	—.11
To-day's Closing Rate	6.83
Difference	—.10

Broach Expectations A/May 152/6

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

OCTOBER.

Liverpool, Aug. 12.

Previous Closing Rate	3.69
To-day's Opening Rate	3.66
Difference	—.03
To-day's Closing Rate	3.61
Difference	—.03

LONDON SILVER MARKET.

London Aug. 12.

Silver Ready	12-9/16 Unchanged.
Silver Forward	12-9/16 Unchanged.

Market:—Quiet.

BOMBAY PRICES.

Bombay, Aug. 12.

1st Settlement	43- 2-0
2nd Settlement	42-15-0

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

Rupee One

For First Sixteen Words

One Anna

For Each Additional Word. Terms.—CASH with Order.

INSTRUCTIONS.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required. Not necessary for publication. Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box Number. The words "Apply Box No..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" to be put for. Answers to Advertisements should be addressed as follows: Box No....., Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

A small advertisement in these columns will bring you an IMMEDIATE REPLY or a QUICK SALE.

Situations Vacant

WANTED—A LADY SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEON for State Hospital. Apply with copies of testimonials stating age, caste, experience, and salary expected to—DEWAN, Wankaner State.
A 3406

WANTED—INFLUENTIAL, hard-working, and reliable agents for knitting goods. Apply with red stamp to the Manager, Das Knitting Works, Ludhiana.
A R5508

WANTED—40 more CANDIDATES on Rs. 10 monthly allowance in Telegraph and Station Master Training passage free. Remit Re. One for selection form to SUPDT. CENTRAL TELEGRAPH & RLY. DUTIES, DELHI.
A R5581

WANTED—Only experienced SALESMEN for Bombay and Divisional Centres to push excellent well-advertised patent remedies. Those willing to work on small pay and liberal commission need only apply to Box No. 1106, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A 3402

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—An M.B., B.S., for the A. & U. Tibbi College, Delhi to teach 3rd and 4th Year classes in Medicines, Pathology and Midwifery, having a thorough practical knowledge in Clinics as well. Preference would be given to one who has previous teaching experience and possesses some knowledge of Unani Termonology also. Pay would be settled subsequently by the Acedamic Sub Committee and applicant informed accordingly. Please apply sharp to:—The Honorary Principal, A. & U. Tibbi College, Delhi.
A 3391.

Trade Announcement.

A HOST OF HUGE GUARANTEED PRIZES is offered in our various competitions. Closing date 4th September. For leaflets to The CYRIL CROSSWORDS SYNDICATE, Madura.
T R5637

FURSHI DURRIES.—From Re. 1/- per S. yard. Newar. From Re. 1/4/- per seer. Free transit. Also agencies granted. H. BROTHERS, Zakira Road, Bareilly, U. P.
T R5605

Profession

CONSULT MAHMOUD BEY. Egyptian Spiritualist, Grand Hotel, Ballard Estate. For five Rupees he will answer three questions written by you on paper, you will receive written answers in a wonderful manner on your paper while retained in your possession with correct predictions.
P.

SMAPS KEY TO AMERICAN COTTON FUTURES are systematically based and works out over 4 days right weekly. Why waste money over daily speculations? Buy everlasting Key. Daily 3 selections excellent offer for Re. 1. Grasp golden opportunity. G. P. O. BOOKSTALLS and J. A. NORONHA & CO., Charni Road Jn.
P R5639

FREE! FREE!—V. J. M.'S COTTON FORECAST. Daily expectations of New York Closing Prices and also Teji Mandi from Wednesday to Saturday. Watch for Races rupees 30. Three horse certainty. Opposite Excelsior Cinema, Fort, Bombay.
P R5645

Houses & Flats To Let

TO BE LET (Business)—Office rooms near Churchgate Street and Hornby Road at 33, Nanabhai Lane, Fort, well ventilated with electric fittings.
C R5622

TO LET—ON LEASEHOLD or monthly rent, an up-to-date airy and well ventilated SHOW ROOM and BUSINESS PREMISES on Queen's Road, next to Jeejibhoy Institute. Most suitable place for Swadeshi Stores, Piece goods Merchants, Motor and Radio business. Apply to EMPIRE AUTOMOBILES, New Queen's Road.
C 3359

Medical

INTERNAL HAIR DYE (Tonic). Its 40 days Internal Use turns white hair into Jet Black by roots for ever. Besides this sharpens memory, aids eye-sight, confirms Teeth, restores, manhood, Prolongs life. Price 10/- per phial. Doorweshi Medical Works, No. 8, Laheriasarai (Bihar).
R5610B

Property For Sale

GOOD CHANCE to buy strong and new Building in cheaper price, at Coombharwada. Ground freehold, rent Rs. 1,200. Price Rs. 1,25,000/-. Apply P. B. MEHTA, No. 60, Medow Street.
N R5641

Machinery, Tools, Etc.

WANTED—One Secondhand Four Throw Vertical Belt Driven Cloth Baling Press Pump, having two-2" and three-3" diameter Rams 4" Stroke 80 R. P. M. with double action distribution valve box complete. Apply with specifications, THE KRISHNA MILLS, LIMITED Beawar.
N. 3393.

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT announcements, Legal and Public notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch per insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertion	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their Advertisements in these columns or in the classified Short Advertisement columns.

Legal Notices

NOTICE

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT, 1913,

AND

IN THE MATTER OF THE C. P. CEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED.

The C. P. Cement Company, Limited. ..... Petitioner.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Order of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, dated the 24th day of July, 1931, confirming the reduction of the Capital of the Company abovenamed from Rupees eighty-five lacs fifty thousand divided into 8,000 Preference Shares of Rs. 1,000 each and 550 Ordinary Shares of Rs. 1,000 each to Rupees seventy-five lacs fifty thousand divided into 7,000 Preference Shares of Rs. 1,000 each and 550 Ordinary Shares of Rs. 1,000 each and the Minute approved by the Court showing with respect to the Capital of the Company as altered the several particulars required by the Indian Companies Act, 1913, was registered by the Registrar of the Companies on the 4th day of August, 1931.

The said Minute is in the words and figures following:—

"The Capital of the C. P. Cement Company, Limited, henceforth is Rs. 75,50,000 divided into 7,000 Preference Shares of Rs. 1,000 each and 550 Ordinary Shares of Rs. 1,000 each. At the time of the registration of this Minute all the said 7,000 Preference Shares and all the said 550 Ordinary Shares are fully paid up".

Dated this 13th day of August 1931.

PAYNE & CO.,
Attorneys for the Company.
3389

Public Notices

THE TATA IRON AND STEEL COMPANY, LIMITED,

JAMSHEDPUR,
Via TATANAGAR, B. N. RY.

THE JAMSHEDPUR TECHNICAL INSTITUTR.

Session 1931-1932:

The Tata Iron & Steel Company are prepared to consider applications for admission to the Jamshedpur Technical Institute, from Indians who wish to take up a career at the Company's Works at Jamshedpur and who possess any one of the following qualifications:—

CLASS A (1)

An *honours* or first class degree in Metallurgy or Mechanical Engineering or Science of a recognised Indian University, Technical Institute or College, preferably accompanied by Works experience *abroad*.

CLASS A (2)

An *honours* or first class degree in metallurgy or Mechanical Engineering of a recognised foreign University, Technical Institute or College, preferably accompanied by Works experience *abroad*.

CLASS B

A degree in Metallurgy or Mechanical Engineering or Science of a recognised Indian or Foreign University, Technical Institute or College.

The age of any candidate on November 1st 1931 must not exceed 25 years if he has been abroad, or 22 years if he has not been abroad, as stated above. Applicants must be of sound physique.

Students will be given a two years' theoretical and Works training at Jamshedpur. Students with Works experience abroad may be paid Rs. 200 per month throughout the course. Other students will receive no pay during their first year but will get Rs. 75 per month in their second year if in Class A or Rs. 50 per month if in Class B.

On completion of their training, students who are considered suitable will be given employment with the Tata Iron and Steel Company; the status and salary of which will be determined by individual merit and by the post available. Trained students may be required to enter into an agreement to serve the Tata Iron & Steel Company for five years.

Graduates who desire admission should apply without delay to the Director, Jamshedpur Technical Institute, Via Tatanagar, B. N. Railway for a detailed prospectus (Form T. E. C. No. 1).

No travelling allowance, medical fee or other expenses are payable by the Company in respect of any application.

J. L. KEENAN,
General Manager,
The Tata Iron & Steel Company Ltd.,
Jamshedpur,
31st July, 1931.
3367

NOTICE

THE POWER OF ATTORNEY granted by me to JAMSETJEE RATANJEE GHADIALI has been revoked, he having been dismissed from service for embezzlement.

All persons are warned against having any dealings with him hereafter in connection with my Estates at Goregaum, Bombay, and other places which they shall do at their risk.

BYRAMJEE JEEJEEBHOY.
R5642

Tender.

POONA CITY MUNICIPALITY.

TENDER FOR WATER-TANK.

TENDERS ARE INVITED by the Poona City Municipality for a two lac gallon water tank either of steel or a R. Cement with 20' high staging either of R. Cement or Steel. The tender forms with site plan and General Specifications can be had at the Municipal Engineer's Office on payment of Rs. 2 only. Earnest money of Rs. 500 will have to be paid with tender under separate cover or money order. The last date of receiving tenders is 25-8-31 till 5 p.m. The tender forms can be had from 13-8-31 to 24-8-31 both days inclusive.

S. R. BHAGWAT, L.C.E.
Chief Officer,
Poona City Municipality.
3405

Legal Notices

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUMMARY SUIT NO. 27 of 1931.

THE NEW PRINCE OF WALES PRESS CO. LTD. ..... Plaintiffs

Versus

(1) Messrs. NANDLAL ACHALDAS PRESS CO., a firm, (2) NANDLAL ACHALDAS. ... Defendants.

WHEREAS the abovenamed Plaintiffs have instituted a suit in this Court against you the abovenamed Defendants under Order XXXVII, rule 2, of the Civil Procedure Code for Rupees 6,000 for Principal due to the Plaintiffs by the Defendants at the foot of 5 Promissory Notes one, dated 6th April, 1930, for Rs. 1,500 three dated 19th August, 1930, for Rs 1,000 each and one dated 19th August, 1930, for Rs. 500 together with interest on Rs. 1,500 from 6th April, 1930 and on Rs. 3,500 from 19th August, 1930, at the rate of 6 per cent per annum till Judgment as mentioned in the Plaint, costs and interest on Judgment at 6 per cent. per annum till payment, you are hereby summoned to apply to this Court within ten days from the service hereof exclusive of the day of such service, for leave to appear and defend the suit and to appear and defend in pursuance of such leave if granted. In default of your obtaining such leave or of appearance and defence in pursuance thereof, the Plaintiffs will be entitled to obtain a decree for any sum not exceeding the sum of Rupees 5,000 and interest as aforesaid and the sum of Rupees 200 for costs. Leave to appear and defend may be obtained on an application made within the time aforesaid to the Sitting Judge in Chambers upon your paying into court the sum herein mentioned or upon affidavits disclosing such facts as the said Judge may deem sufficient to support the application within the meaning of Order XXXVII, rule 3, of the said Code.

Dated this 11th day of August 1931.

CRAWFORD BAYLEY & CO.,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
3404.

Auction Sales.

Messrs. GANDHI & Co.

SALE THIS DAY AT 4-30 P. M. (S. T.)

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Messrs. GANDHI & Co., Auctioneers will under instructions from Messrs. Malvi Ranchhoddas and Co., Attorneys for Messrs. Shamji Girdhar, Tribhowandas Girdhar and Dayalji Girdhar the Mortgagees and on account and at the risk of Mr. Vallabhdas Jamnadas the Mortgagor in pursuance of the Power of Sale Contained in the Indenture of Mortgage dated the 16th October 1929 by Public Auction, the undermentioned property on Thursday the 13th August 1931 at 4-30 p. m. (S. T.) on the Premises.

All that piece of Land with dwelling house standing thereon situate at Walkeshwar Road Containing 1045-3 and 5 Square yards and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 51, New No. 16541, New Survey Nos. 1/7261 part and 3/7261, Cadastral Survey No. 118 Walkeshwar and Cumballa Hill Division and in the Books of the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward Nos. 3129, 3131 (1) and 3130 and Street Nos. 242, 7-9-11 and 240A and 3 & 3 & 5 and bounded on the East by Walkeshwar Road, on the West by Banganga Road on the North partly by the property of Gopaldas Manilal and partly by Banganga Road and partly by the temple property of Ramji Chimnaji and on the South partly by the property of Gordhandas Vishandas and partly by the property of the Trustees of Vithoba Vasudeo.

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The Story of a Chorus Girl
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From the Stage Play by Lady Arthur Lever.

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GLOBE-TALKIES Sandhurst Road (Gol Pitha).

AMERICAN COTTON MARKETS.

Texas Crop Deteriorating Rapidly.

LACK OF CONFIDENCE.

Trade Buying And Strength Of Wall-Street

Bombay, August 12.

Yesterday the New York Cotton futures market was nervous and irregular owing to lack of confidence. Prices advanced on trade buying and strength of Wall-Street. The market opened at a decline of 7 points with October 6.91. There was absence of selling pressure. Trade was inclined to buy which steadily hardened prices and early in the afternoon the market touched the highest points of the day when October option was dealt at 7.04 establishing a rise of 13 points from the opening level. Thereafter the market met increased selling pressure which wiped off the advance and prices declined 20 points from the highest. During the last hour there was scattered short covering influenced by the firmness of the stock market and the session ended in a net decline of 5 to 9 points. Spot cotton prices further declined 5 points to 6.85c.

The New Orleans cotton futures market was quiet but steady and declined 7 points. Spot cotton prices were reduced 7 points to 6.65c.

The Liverpool cotton futures market was due to open at a rise of 9 points on parity with overnight closing of the New York market, but owing to absence of demand the market opened quiet at a rise of 3 points. Continental spinners took advantage of the decline and bought while there was some straddle buying from Bombay owing to very narrow difference. Manchester reports were rather better and the market was sensitive and prices closed at a rise of 3 to 4 points. Middling American spot cotton prices recovered 7 points to 3.71d. per lb. and sales amounted to 6000 bales.

East Indian cotton futures ruled easy and closed at a decline of 15 points. Sakels closed steady and uppers advanced 9 to 10 points.

The Alexandria cotton market re-opened yesterday and closed at a decline of 23 to 25 points.

BEST TO COVER SHORT INTEREST.

The crop in South Texas is deteriorating rapidly and the last report indicated full yield; any important deterioration during the present month is likely to present the next Bureau report a bullish aspect. The market opinion is divided and while lower prices are expected later on important factor, we feel it best to cover short and await further developments. It is not unlikely that there may be some crop scare which may result in a sharp upward rebound.

PRIVATE CABLES:—

N. Y. October highest 7.04 plus .06, lowest 6.84 —.14.

N. Y. December highest 7.25 (12-47 p.m.) lowest 7.04 (2-16 p.m.)

Liverpool:—

"Do not recommend purchases in view of enormous crop still to be marketed, and serious European financial situation."

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co. have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign friends:—

Liverpool:—Slight improvement Lancashire trade at decline.

New York:—Market steady on short covering, strength of stock market and trade buying.

Messrs. Patel Brothers have received the following cables:

9 a.m.:—New York Cotton Exchange Service cables: If crop should prove equal to last Bureau, total supply (including carry-over and new production) will be 24,566,000 bales against 20,115,000 bales last season. Mill situation in U. S. and Germany has been worse, while that in Italy and Japan remains unchanged.

10-54 a.m.:—Liverpool: Scattered selling, small market, lack of oftake.

12-48 p.m.: Between midnight and daylight continued rains in North Carolina, weather cooler.

12-57 p.m.: New York cables:—Our Texas travelling man says: South Texas deteriorated greatly since August first, prospects 50 per cent. under last year; balance of the State shows some deterioration thinks September Report will show considerable reduction.

2-57 p.m. New York cables: Bureau killed Textile activity. Cotton nervous, easily influenced either way within range of thirty points. Inclined to expect continued erratic market in the near future, but barring serious crop damage look for lower prices eventually as doubt world will absorb prospective supply at these levels.

Reuter's cable:—New York markets was nervous and irregular, owing to lack of confidence. Prices advanced on trade buying and strength of Wall Street.

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN MARKETS.

Liverpool May (expected) equal to 3.99.

Broach A/M (expected) Rs. 154 equal to 3.50.

Difference 49 pts. equal to Rs. 22.

New York May (close) 7.61 equal to 3.80.

Broach A/M (expected) Rs. 154 equal to 3.50.

Difference 30 pts. equal to Rs. 13

Liverpool-New York:

(At Liverpool close) Oct. 49, Mar 37 (American points).

NEW YORK COTTON YARNS.
New York, Aug. 11.
Yarns, Southern, Simple Skeins 20's, per lb. 18½ cents.
Yarns, Southern, 2-ply Skeins Average grade, 40's, per lb. 31½ cents
Yarns, Southern, 2-ply Skeins Combed, 60's, per lb. 45 cents.

FOREIGN PRODUCE MARKETS

Bombay, Aug. 12.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT.
October s. 3/10 3/4d. 1 3/8d. Up.
December s. 4/0 3/4d. 1 3/8d. Up
Mar. s. 4/3d. 1 1/4d. Up.
Aug. £8-12-6 s. 3/9d. Up.
Market:—Firm.

LONDON LINSEED OIL.
Sept-Dec. s. 15/7 1/2d. 6d Up.
Jan-Apr. s. 16/7 1/2d. 6d. Up.
Market:—Easier.

CHICAGO WHEAT.
Sept. dol. 49 1/2.—1/2
Dec. dal. 53 1/8.—3/4.
Mar. dal. 55 7/8.—3/4.

ARGENTINE LINSEED.
Oct. 11.96.—16.
Nov. 12.06.—15.
Market:—Easy.

NEW YORK SUGAR.
Sept. 1.41
Dec. 1.44.—1.
Mar. 1.46.—1.
Market:—quiet.

Wheat Cable (Chicago):—"Prices advanced on foreign buyng and unfavourable crop reports, but later declined on Commission House selling. Closed easy."

NEW YORK COTTON.
New York, Aug. 11.

October	6.93	—.05
December	7.12	—.08
January	7.26	—.05
March	7.41	—.09
May	7.61	—.07
Middling Spot	6.8.5	—.05

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.
New York, Aug. 11.

October	6.89	—.07
December	7.10	—.07
Middling Spot	6.65	—.07

New York, Aug. 11.
New York.—
10.55 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.)

October	6.89
January	7.21
March	7.42

New York. Noon Call.—

October	6.88
January	7.21
March	7.41

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.
New York, Aug. 11.
Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports 1,000 bales.
Day's Exports to Great Britain nil.
Day's Exports to the Continent nil.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.
Liverpool, Aug. 11.

	Opening	Closing
August		3.59 plus 01
Sept.		3.65 plus 04
Oct.	3.67	3.69 plus 03
Nov.		3.71 plus 03
Dec.		3.76 plus 04
Jan.	3.78	3.81 plus 04
Feb.		3.85 plus 04
March	3.88	3.90 plus 04
April		3.94 plus 04
May		3.98 plus 04
June		4.01 plus 04
July		4.04 plus 04
August		4.07 plus 04
Middling Spot		3.71 plus 07

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

	Bales
Estimated Spot Sales	6,000
Sales for Export	1,100
Sales of East Indian Cotton	250

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THE INDIAN REVIEW

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Character Of "Public Debt" Obligation

PURELY A MATTER BETWEEN INDIAN GOVT. AND ITS CREDITORS

... "British Govt. Has No Place In Dispute" Says K. T. SHAH .....

The following is the concluding portion of Prof. K. T. Shah's annexture to the Public Debt Committees' Report.

Regarding the second reason given above, viz., the character of the Public Debt contracted in India, the actual contract in respect of the various kinds of bonds etc., is given in an appendix to this chapter. But here we may observe, as a characteristic bearing upon the present discussion, that practically the whole of the Indian public Debt is charged, or attached, not on any specific property, asset or enterprise, but rests exclusively on the general goodwill and credit of the Indian Government. Apart from a few Railway Annuities,—which may, if any at all, be said to have been specifically connected with a given asset from which their burden of interest and principal redemption combined is to be met, there is no case, of either funded or floating Debt of the Government of India, which can be so connected with any particular source of income or any particular asset or enterprise. Even the debt which is commonly regarded as having been incurred on account of the Indian Railways or the Irrigation Canals, which are both taken to be productive assets the form of the contract in regard to all these is not a special charge on these assets, on any particular railway or irrigation canal. In fact, there is no separate debt in respect of these. All indebtedness is expressed as a general obligation of the Government of India, charged upon the revenues of India, in many cases by the authority of an Act of Parliament. If the debt is charged only on the 'Revenues of India,' it is a moot question if any interest on this debt can at all be paid, in the years of revenue deficit, lawfully; and whether any debt created because of the necessity of paying such interest when the revenues do not suffice for the purpose can at all be binding in law upon the Indian Government. The question as to what right, the British Parliament has to make such a charge; and if made, what rights precisely the creditor gets under these enactments and contracts made thereunder, so as to enable him to hold liable for his claims any government which takes the place of the present Government of India in this country, is an exceedingly complicated one. But the complication goes far to prove that the assignment or chargeability, on the Indian people and their resources in respect of these obligations, is by no means free from doubt.

NOT GUARANTEED BY A THIRD PARTY.

Again, the Indian "Public Debt" is, in no sense of the term guaranteed by a third party. Though suggestions were made in the earlier period of the Government of India directly under the British Crown, for some kind of a guarantee being given by England,—if only to reduce the burden of interest payments in respect of these debts, and thereby securing the required funds on relatively more favourable terms,—the British Government has consistently refused to undertake any such responsibility. The refusal was dictated by considerations of Britain's own interests, even though by so refusing, she was helped materially to increase the incidence of the burden upon the Indian people while their Government was conducted as a trust by the British Nation. But, once this fact of the absence of any third state's guarantee is noted, the question becomes quite clear. The obligations, collectively called the Public Debt of India, are obligations, generally speaking between the Government of India and private individuals. No other State is involved or concerned in their maintenance. Even those loans which have been taken from Indian Princes, such as Holkar, Scindia and Bhopal, for the purposes of Railway construction, have been treated by these rulers as made by them in their personal capacity to the British Government, and not as heads of their States. Hence in a question which is purely a matter between the Government of the country and its creditors, who are private individuals unsupported by any guarantee, and unable to claim any specific property for the liquidation of their claims, intervention of a third party, in whatever shape, or under whatever pretext, cannot be admitted consistently with the self-respect of an autonomous state.

'LOCUS STANDI' OF BRITISH GOVERNMENT

If, therefore, this question is to be settled, as settled it will be, it can only be settled by peaceful negotiation and in a spirit of mutual goodwill and amity. There can be no question in such a settlement, and negotiations leading to it, of any demand for a summary assumption by India of liability in regard to these obligations from the Government of Great Britain; for the latter is in no way concerned or affected, juridically speaking, in these obligations exclusively by the Indian Government. This a matter between the Government of India and its creditors. The British Government has no place in the dispute, except and only because there is to be an agreement to get this question settled by negotiation.

DEBT WITHOUT CONSENT

As this debt has been incurred exclusively by executive acts of the Government of India, or under the authority of Acts of Parliament, it follows that the consent of the Indian people was never sought, nor their authority ever pledged, in respect of these obligations. In this connection it is useful to trace the various stages through which the constitution of the Government of India has passed, in so far as they are relevant to show the entire absence of control over the finances of India by the Indian people or their representatives, the consequent lack of their consent and authority in these obligations; and the resultant unfairness of calling upon them to bear that burden. The Government of India under the British regime has never effectively associated the Indian people in the concerns and obligations of government. Speaking only of the Government of India under the Crown, and confining ourselves only to the financial side of that government, we find that the first Budget, in the modern sense, was presented in 1860 to the then Viceroy's Legislative Council, which was in no sense representative of the Indian people. Under the Indian Councils Act of 1861, by which a few Indians were nominated to the Council as additional members, the Council could not meet for any other than legislative business. It was not obligatory to present to it the Budget, if presented no discussion on the Budget was in order. The Budget itself was formally presented and explained to the Council only when some new financial legislation, such as an Income Tax Bill, became necessary to be passed by the Council. The discussion which followed had no relation to the merits of the Budget as a whole, nor could it refer to the financial transactions involved; but concerned itself only with the merits of the legislation proposed. Such were the powers accorded to a wholly nominated Council, in which the few Indians who were admitted owed their place to the grace of the Governor-General, and could not therefore say all they might have to say freely, even if they fully understood the measures under discussion in the Council. This state of things continued upto the Indian Councils Act of 1892, which introduced a few more Indian members by indirect election, without in any way disturbing the official majority. Under that Act as well, no discussion of the Budget as such was permissible though an obligation was laid on the government to explain the same. Though the members were allowed to offer observations upon it, they had no right to move any resolution or divide the Council on any part of the Budget or its financial proposals. Under these conditions, it was no wonder that the discussion tended to be purely academic, and desultory at that. For the members, having no power to discuss and vote the Budget, used the occasion only to vent their general grievances against the administrations as a whole. Under the Indian Councils Act of 1909, still more Indians were admitted by direct election; but even then without upsetting the official majority. Certain items of revenue expenditure were specified as open to discussion by the Council. The right to move Resolutions and divide the Council on these subjects was also conceded; but the Resolutions were purely of a recommendatory character. They had no practical value by way of effective direction or control over the government, as the latter had a standing official majority in the Council with whose aid any inconvenient proposal could be easily turned down. Since the year 1920, further changes have been made in the machinery of the Government of India; but effective control of the country's finances still rests with the irresponsible executive. Public Expenditure has been split up into votable and non-votable items in the Central Government; but the votable items aggregate hardly 25 per cent. of the total net expenditure. In the Provinces, too, the same principle of distinguishing between votable and non-votable grants is made. The proportion of votable expenditure is apparently much greater in the Provincial than in the Central Budget. But the limitation added by way of distinction between Reserved and Transferred Subjects makes this concession of little practical utility. This fact, together with the power of restoration and certification of grants not voted by the Assembly or the Councils, vested in Governor-General and the Governors, have rendered practically nugatory the supposed transfer of control to the representatives of the Indian people over any substantial part of the expenditure of the revenues of India. Under the rules of business, moreover, proposals regarding new taxation or borrowing can originate only with the executive, so that the representatives of the people can at most have only a negative veto. Under these conditions, financial policies and transactions, and additions to the public debt as the result of those transactions, can scarcely be claimed to be binding on the Indian people, as having been made with their consent or by their authority. The moment the Indian people became at all conscious of these obligations incurred by their alien Government, they formally notified the parties concerned of their unwillingness to accept liability for the sum total of these obligations, unless and until the same were submitted for adjudication before an impartial, independent tribunal.

DEBT WITHOUT BENEFIT TO INDIA: If the Indian people have been no party to these transactions, much less can it be said that the proceeds of these borrowings have been used for purposes of any benefit to them. It will be the task of the succeeding sections of this Report to pass in review these transactions, and consider what real benefit has, even without their consent or authority, been brought to the Indian people by means of these transactions. For the purposes of this section, however, the discussion may so far be anticipated as to say that the sum total of these alleged benefits is exceedingly thin. The liability, therefore, in connection with transactions in making which the Indian people were no party, and out of the proceeds of which they have received very little benefit, cannot, in justice and propriety, be summarily thrust upon the Indian people.

CONCLUSION:—It is, therefore but fair that at this juncture, when the two peoples stand face to face with each other for the purpose of negotiations and transfer of effective power and responsibility in the Government of India, that the question of financial liabilities be discussed and settled, with due regard to the justice and propriety of each claim, in a friendly conference.

Banquet To Parsis Of Dohad

(From A Correspondent.)

DOHAD, Aug. 10.

In celebration of the birthday of Khan Sahib Maneckji Ferdoonjee, the President of the Dohad Parsi Anjuman and the most popular citizen, amongst all the communities in Dohad (Panchmahals, a banquet was arranged at his bungalow on Saturday, the 8th August, when about 100 members of the Parsi community, were invited with their families. Various toasts were porposed, including those for Mrs. and Khan Sahib Maneckjee for their health, speeches were made eulogising the services the Khan Sahib was doing to the town in general and the Parsis in particular.

BENARES TEXTILE STRIKE ENDS

Wages Question Goes To Arbitration.

BENARES, Aug. 11.

The strike of workers of the Benares Cotton and Silk Mills has ended as a result of a compromise arrived at between the Management and the representatives of the strikers. The Management have agreed not to make any reduction of wages till the 1st September. They have further promised not to victimise any worker because of his having participated in the strike and to reinstate every worker provided he resumes work within two days. Mr. Sri Prakasa and Mr. Khanna, the new Manager of the Mill, will meanwhile go into the question of wages and the settlement arrived at by them will be accepted by both the Management and the workers.

The strike started on 1st August as a protest against 25 percent reduction in wages.—A. P.

HIGH SPEED ON RAILS.

Krukenberg, who recently made a world's record of 145.75 miles an hour in Germany with his propeller-driven "Zeppelin" car, is not the only engineer who has been struck by the inefficiency of our railways. Even before wind tunnel experiments had proved that the traditional forms of ships and land vehicles are about the worst possible for the attainment of high speed, monorailways had been designed for 150 miles an hour. Since streamlining has made it possible to travel at over 300 miles an hour in the air and daring drivers of properly shaped cars speed at 250 miles an hour on the sands of Daytona, it is but natural that railway engineers should turn to their own rolling stock and experiment with self-propelled coaches that look very much like airships.

While Krukenberg is experimenting in Germany George Bennie is trying out his "railplane" system near Glasgow, Scotland. Although Bennie has received little publicity his Zeppelin cars ("railplane" is a misnomer in his case) are giving a good account of themselves. From a rigid bridge-like trestle built over a disused siding an airship-like car is suspended. The car runs on a single rail, like the cash-carrier of a department store. Propellers at the front and rear are driven by electric power drawn from a live rail. Krukenbern had intended to experiment with a similar monorailway, but lack of money compelled him to mount his Zeppelin car on the usual double-wheeled trucks running on the ordinary railway.

For high speed Bennie's monorail is the best system that can be devised. His "railplane" system is only 400 feet long, so that it is impossible to test it adequately. Still Bennie claims with reason that 120 miles an hour can be reached—a conservative estimate in the opinion of railway engineers.

To tear up existing tracks, redesign existing station and scrap existing rolling stock is clearly out of the question at this late day. Hence both Krukenberg and Bennie would limit any revolution in rail-roading to the transportation of passengers and costly light goods on stretches of a few hundred miles. In these days of the fast airplane the wisdom of building rail systems of the type proposed by Bennie and Krukenberg is naturally questioned. Krukenberg points out that the airplane is dependent on the weather and that there will always be a demand for a means of rail transportation which, with the aid of automatic signals, will maintain a 150-mile-an-hour schedule in storm or fog. A German company evidently agrees with him, for it has been financing his researches for the last seven years. —The "New York Times".

PROBLEMS OF THE FUTURE

"In view of the marvellous things that are being done now one begins to wonder just how long it will be before a man takes a tablet out of his pocket, swallows it, and has his meal for the day."—Stirring pronouncement from the head of the Imperial Chemical Industries.

I had some pills in a box today—
And I've just remembered the painful fact
That these tablets heat that I stowed away
Were somewhat unwisely stored and packed;
For some were pills for my stomach's sake
(The doctor sent them to cure the bile),
And some were meals that I meant to make
In the chemical, compact, modern style.
You take a pill with a timely pulp—
And a five-course dinner goes down complete;
It's all reduced to a chemical gulp—
And all correct from the soup to sweet.
But you see how awkwardly I am fixed,
The situation is far too rich—
For I got my meals and my medicine mixed
And I haven't a notion of which is which.
I swallowed something an hour ago
To fill a void that began to ache,
But to judge by feelings from down below
I fancy I've made a profound mistake.
Now a-lack-a-day and woe is me!
I'm really feeling distinctly ill—
And I don't know whether I've had my tea
Or taken an indigestion pill!

LUCIO in "Manchester Guardian."

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Unconditional Bail For Dharmadhikari.

NAGPUR, Aug. 11.

Mr. Bhawani Shankar Niyogi, the Additional Judicial Commissioner, passed orders to-day on the bail application preferred by barrister Abyhtnkar on behalf of S. T. Dharmadhikari, who is undergoing trial at Betul on a charge of sedition. Unconditional bail was granted till the decision of the trial magistrate was delivered.—A. P.

Scene from "Romantic Prince" Sagar's 100 per cent Talkie to run at Majestic from 15th.

Shakuntala in "The Dreadful Revenge" to run at Vishnu from 15th.

Scene from "Martyr" Surya Pic ture (Bangalore) with Vilma Garbo and Bakre to run from 15th at West End.

Noorjehan in Sharadha's "Hridayamani" to run at Vishnu.

Scene from "Ameerkhan" Hindustan Cinema Film's Production to run at West End.

A scene from "The Stolen Bride" or "Zoolum", Prabhat Film Co.'s (Kolhapore) picture, featuring Jay and Miss Srimati, being shown at the Majestic.

Can British Films Succeed?

(By DODO WATTS).

This week it is my fortune to write an article on British Film prospects. The subject is of great moment, and, whilst there are those who say that British films have no future, there is a growing public for anything that emanates from British studios.

Most big businesses work on the basis that "the customer is always right," and that, I consider, should be the password for British studios. But first one has to catch one's customers.

The next important thing to do is to give satisfaction, and that is the most difficult job of all.

One bad picture from a British studio can do more harm than do zens from another source. This is a fact which is very difficult to understand.

AN AUDIENCE MYSTERY.

Of late we have been forced to witness some really terrible American films, but somehow the cinemas have all been well patronised, and, although quite audible dissatisfaction has been noted, it doesn't seem to make any difference. The following week the house will be just as full, yet the film may be no better; and so it goes on. The patience of filmgoers seems inexhaustible where foreign films are concerned, but very short for home products.

Yet British films 'can' fill a cinema, as witness the enormous success of "Chance of a Nighttime," at the Plaza recently. For three weeks there was a vacant seat in the house, and the constant roars of laughter were sufficient testimony to the enjoyment of the spectators.

The success of films like "Loose Ends," "Blackmail," and "Almost a Honeymoon" prove that there 'is' money waiting for the right pictures, but I believe that the British producer has a much harder task than his foreign rivals. British studios much produce the best, or nothing. The public has no use for home-made "pot-boilers," although it will tolerate them from other sources.

BETTER LINES WANTED.

Personally (I hate to say this) I do not quite believe that our writers 'are' as good as we have been led to suppose. The thing that strikes one most particularly about the American films is the easy and natural dialogue (apart from the boring "O.K.s" and "Sez Yous"!). Herein, I fancy, lies one of the secrets of the success of American artists. They are given lines to speak which make them appear good actors and actresses even in an impossible story. Many of their screen conversations, although contrary to all our traditions, appear so natural in their own language that it is often possible to imagine one would use the same words oneself in the same circumstances. This is not the case in British films, and I consider that better performances would result from a definite improvement in this direction.

There has been much controversy about the dressing of our British actresses, but steps are continually being taken to improve this matter, and already there is less talk on the subject. Nowadays, in fact, it is only the minor companies that offend in this direction.

Scenary in British films is certainly improving; in my humble opinion, furnishings compare more than favourably with American backgrounds. Thank heaven, the average producer over there is not geometrical mad, as they appear to be in Hollywood. Some people love square chairs and cubist-patterned hangings, but to my mind these things do not suggest the solid riches which form the background of most society stories.

I should like to see British companies copy Hollywood in one respect, and that is by engaging social advisers. I have seen in British films many an outrageous breach of etiquette which could never have happened if someone had been consulted whose knowledge was beyond question.

It is true that technical advisers are making their appearance. For instance, an ex-naval commander was engaged to advise on "The Middle Watch," and, in consequence, the picture was correct in every detail. But I shall never forget the Naval film in which an officer wore white socks with his dark uniform, and the midshipman leant very "matily" on the captain's shoulder. How the Navy must have laughed when it noticed these liberties!

Carelessness of this kind is, however, becoming a thing of the past. I sincerely believe that in the future—and a very near future, too—there will be such vast improvements all round that British films will rank with the best in the world; both artistically and commercially. When they do so, they will win the unanimous support of the long-suffering British Public.

FILMS HAVE TAUGHT US WHAT LIFE MEANS.

—:o:—

(BY MABOTH MOSELEY.)

(The 24-year-old Novelist.)

"Without attempting to educate, film producers have educated millions—in the way of worldliness, broadmindedness and common sense. They have succeeded in showing half the world how the other half lives."

Those who attack the cinema on moral grounds generally admit that films might be of great educational value. These critics confuse education with encyclopaedic knowledge.

Scientific, historical, natural history—in fact, any type of educational film is looked upon as a bore and a delusion. The public is much more interested in the (screen) romances of Marlene Dietrich than in the birth and life of the tsetse fly. Not without reason.

I have yet to be convinced that there is something more usefully instructive in knowing the habits of a tropical insect than in trying to assimilate the worldliness and 'savoir-faire' of a very accomplished actress.

TRUE EDUCATION.

Education, to my mind, does not end with one's schooldays, but continues until death. Education is not confined to cramming the brain with facts and figures. Education 'should' produce cultivated, sensible, open-minded men and women.

A scholar, knowing everything there is to know about vitamin D, the solar system, the habits of aborigines, or the fourth dimension, is probably as helpless as a child in matters affecting his own welfare and happiness.

His knowledge may be vital to the progress of science and the human race, but it is useless to himself as human being.

The majority of us, fortunately or unfortunately, are merely human beings. We only want to learn the things that will help us to lead wider, better, or more interesting lives.

We learned the three R.'s and a few other things at school. But we know there are far more subjects than reading, writing, and arithmetic in the great world of adult life. Until films made their appearance the majority of people were destined to live and die in ignorance of these subjects.

THE FORTUNATE GENERATION

My generation has been more fortunate. We were brought up with the films. We cannot remember a time when there was not a convenient cinema in which we could be excited, terrified, and enchanted in turn by the exploits of dashing cowboys, fainting maidens, and sinister red-skins.

Critics still find pleasure in attacking our precocity, our "shamelessness" (in other words, our spirit of enterprise), and our sophistication.

I would wager, however, that my generation is more capable and sensible than any previous one. I would go further, and say that films have been largely responsible for this capability.

Films have revealed to us many aspects of life. We have become so accustomed to seeing on the screen wickedness as well as virtue that we accept, as a matter of course, the fact that rotters do exist, and we are on our guard in consequence.

Contrary to critical supposition, we are not quite so depraved that we are incapable of distinguishing vice and virtue; we are merely enlightened, that is all. And, surely, enlightenment is of greater value than ignorance?

Film plots cover the whole gamut of human emotions. Sacrifice is a favourite theme. The mother sacrifices herself for her child, the husband for his wife, the mistress for her lover, and so on. Sacrifice is a noble quality. So are many others beloved of film producers.

In nine out of ten films virtue proves triumphant. Moralising critics often adopt a highbrow pose. They describe immorality on the screen as vulgar and debasing.

Yet I have read highbrow books that were more disgusting and immoral than the worst film ever produced.

The difference between highbrow efforts and immorality on the films is that high-brow immorality is regarded as experimental; on the screen it is incidental to the plot. It is incidental in the lives of all normal, decent-minded people. Hence my view that films are less harmful than a number of so-called artistic literary productions.

Superior people try to justify their efforts by adopting a jargon consisting of "isms" and "ologies," and talking about giving full expression to their desires. They succeed only in being more revolting and hypocritical than the lowest-minded film producer.

NOTHING BUT ENTERTAINMENT.

Elstree and Hollywood do not pretend to offer anything more than well-acted, well-produced, well-photographed, competent pieces of entertainment.

Without attempting to educate, film producers, have educated millions—in the way of worldliness. broad-mindedness, and common sense. They have succeeded in showing half the world how the other half lives, and if that is not a form of education I should like to know what is.

Proselytisers may argue that we are surfeited with films of gangster life, of back-stage sordidness, of marital infidelity.

The answer to that is: Chicago's name is, or was, a by-word, touring with a fifth-rate theatrical company, in England or America, is not exactly like attending a vicarage garden party; the divorce courts are overflowing with undefended petitions.

These things happen in real life. That being the case, they are fit subjects for dramatic interpretation.

"THE FACTS OF LIFE."

If people like to close their eyes to the "facts of life" they are fools and hypocrites. In any case, no one insists on their going to cinemas against their own inclinations.

Cranks and busybodies insist that sex knowledge is harmful. They try to abolish this and reform that. They never seem to realise that the one thing they cannot change is human nature.

This being the case, it is surely more to our social welfare that young people should possess this knowledge than to be, as they were a generation ago, in complete ignorance? I would remind outraged critics that to be forewarned is to be forearmed.

Films, owing to their world-wide appeal, have been responsible for this change. They have educated the uneducated. They have revealed aspects of life hitherto unheard of by the worker in the factory, the housewife in the home, the servant in the kitchen, and the young man in his first job.

Every human being is entitled to a knowledge of life. Where highbrows and cranks go wrong is in trying to pretend that sex is a prerogative of certain classes of society, whereas it is the one thing in which all men and women are equal.

Films have already taught us much, but we can learn a great deal more.

GARBO'S RESTRAINT AND DIGNITY.

By watching Greta Garbo we begin to understand that restraint and dignity are more pleasing qualities than sex-appeal; from Ruth Chatterton we can learn how to combine sophistication with simplicity; Marlene Dietrich can teach us tha fluency in a foreign language is a highly desirable accomplishment; with George Arliss we can learn to grow old gracefully; Will Rogers convinces us that the art of repartee is worth cultivating: and so on, endlessly.

Via the screen we are transported to tropical forests and deserts, to foreign ports and dockside gambling hells, into millionaires' homes and into tenements. We are made aware of the things that make life worth living, and those that make it hell upon earth. All these form a part of our adult education.

In short, films have produced world-wide sophistication. That quality may be alient to Christian precepts, but it is essential if one is not to starve amidst the competitive elements of this over-civilised modern world.

CHU CHIN CHOW GOES TO THE MOVIES.

(BY P. JEROME WILLS).

Just at the same time as the average British moviegoer is tucked away safely in bed, dreaming of beautiful stars and wonderful loves, John Cinaman is setting off for his evening entertainment in Singapore.

The tropical sun has just set and leaves no twilight, while Mr. Chu Chin Chow rapidly consumes his evening meal and scans the evening paper to trace his favourite star. Oh yes, he, too, has his favourite star, just the same as every other Asiatic from Calcutta to Tokyo.

Miss Chu Chin Chow will be putting the last touches of rouge and powder to her pretty face and glancing sidelong at her reflection in the mirror. She makes a dainty picture with her light silk frock of mauve, light blue, pink, or green, which clings to her slight figure from her neck to her silken calves.

She is perhaps wondering how much like Janet Gaynor she is and if one day a Prince Charles Farrell will come her way and make love in that charming Western way. She is wondering all sorts of things as her dark almond-shaped eyes glance hither and thither at the motley crowd of Asiatics which throng the streets.

She is dreaming of this great world of well-dressed men and women who make love so beautifully on moonlit lakes in the gardens of luxurious houses. She glances at Mr. Chu Chin Chow, who is seated beside her in the ricksha, and wonders if he is thinking the same.

Mr. Chu Chin Chow is smoking a cigar and is wearing clean white drills and a coloured tie. His father still wears a sombre looking gown and shuffles through the streets with his hands in his sleeves, but Chu Chin Chow junior is different. He is growing up in a movie age and is watching things. He has decided to become Western and live a luxurious life.

At the kinema, there is almost a riot, for 'Sunnyside Up,' with Charles Farrell and Janet Gaynor is showing. The wistful eyes of petite Janet smile out of a poster on a throng of coolies who are fighting for admittance. They are too impatient to form a queue and some may be seen climbing over others' shoulders and craning forward to the booking office.

One burly Cantonese may be seen doing this journey over the heads of other many times. But he is not buying these tickets for himself. He is merely selling them at a commission to someone on the outskirts of the crowd. Someone, perhaps like Mr. or Miss Chu Chin Chow, who is too timid to fight their way through the crowd.

Inside the kinema, which is one of the larger halls, every seat is occupied. A sprinkling of Malaya and Indians may be seen here and there, but the great majority are Chinese, some gowned, some trousered and sirkted. They follow the story with intense interest and laugh heartily at the jokes.

When Janet begins to sing in that peculiar little husky voice, there is dead silence and ears strains to hear every word.

Then comes the love scene. The audience likes the soft words and the caresses in the voices of the artists. They like the scene, they like the setting, they like everything but . . . when the lips of the lovers meet in a long caress, there is a loud guffaw, for this is a love-making they don't understand.

Across the street in another kinema, Conard Nagel is starring in a straight drama. This is not so popular, for the Chinese love music and the vaudeville setting. They, however, love to watch his well-dressed figure appear on the screen and hears his voice.

In another quarter of the town, there are a few ramshackle old kinemas, which show exclusively Chinese pictures. These are silent films and are all tales of battles, plunder, and warriors. The ricksha coolies, who can speak no English, patronise these and sit there in 5 cent seats (roughly equivalent to ½d.) with bated breath, while warriors fight with swords and hew each other's heads off.

The fade-out comes with the sing song girl gliding gracefully in to fill the hero's pipe and play on that dulcimer-looking instrument she carries, while her lord is wafted away in a land of dreams, where greater and bigger battles are fought and won. When the last flicker has died away, the ricksha coolies rise and mingle in the streets with the other crowds, who scorn the ancient tales of warriors and greet each other blithely with: "Oh yeah, Oh boy, and how."

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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

TO-DAY'S INDIAN RADIO PROGRAMME.—1 p.m. sponsored programme by Hansettie Trading Co. 9-20 p.m.—Bai Sunderabai's popular songs (with D. Parwatkar).

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE

(DEATH.)

Major Mangaldas Tuljaram Khandwalla I.M.S. expired at Cannanore on Tuesday Midnight after brief illness.

DHOLKAWALLA MATERNITY HOME.—There were 17 delivery H. A. N. Dholkawala Maternity, and 275 out patients availed themselves of the consultation of the medical officer of the Home.

FLAG SALUTION CEREMONY IN C. WARD.—Sardar Vallabhbhai, the Congress President, will hoist the new flag National Flag on the new office of the C Ward Congress Committee to-day (Thursday) at 7-45 a.m. The members of the Working Committee are expected to be present on this occasion.

MODERN ENGINEERING COURSES IN AMERICA.—Under the auspices of the B.D.A., Mr. N. Subramaniam of the International General Electric Co., Ltd., will deliver a lecture on the above subject on the 13th August 1931 at 5.45 p.m. (S. T.) in BEST Conference Room. All are cordially invited.

HEALTH OF BOMBAY.—During week ended 8th instant, the total mortality 623 was 17 more than in the preceding week; the death rate registered was 24.9. The mortality for the 32nd week of 1930 was 538 and death rate 21.5 and the average mortality for the corresponding weeks during the preceding quinquennium 1926-30 was 587 and death rate 23.6.

B. P. C. C. ELECTION AND MANDVI WARD.—Three nominations have been received for one seat on B. P. C. C. The rolls are open for inspection at the Mandvi District Congress Committee's office from 11 to 5 p.m. (S. T.). The election will take place at Malharbai Hall, Barbhai Mohalla from 8 to 12 and 2 to 6 on Sunday the 16th August 1931.

MUSIC AT POONA.

By kind permission of Lt.-Col. F. F. I. Kinsman, and the Officers of the 2nd Bn. The Green Howards, the band will play at the Empress Gardens, Poona, on Friday (14th inst.) from 6 to 7-30 p.m., weather permitting.

S. J. A. A. FIRST AID RESULTS.—The examination of the First Aid to the Injured Class for women organised by the Mahila Seva Mandal at Girgtum at the Social Service League's Head Office, Sandhurst Road, and conducted by Cap. G. G. Limaye, was examined by Dr. S. W. Swami, on 16th July last, and the following students were declared successful in order of merit:—(1) Miss Vatsala Joshi, (2) Mrs. Rebecca Michael, (3) Mrs. Lalita Vijaykar, (4) Miss Gulab Mantri, (5) Miss Rachael Mazaonkar.

THE MEDICAL RELIEF LEAGUE, BOMBAY.—Both the centres of the League are re-opened, and resumed work from the last week. The Parel Centre is located at the Sookhadwalla Chawl, Kala Chowki Road, and the Fort Centre is located at No. 6, Nanabhoy Lane, near Hongkong Bank. The hours of working are from 6-30 p.m. to 8 p.m. (S. T.) and 1 p.m. to 3 p.m. (S. T.), respectively. Dr. B. V. Ryakar is the Hony. Medical Officer of both the centres.

BOMBAY INSURANCE EMPLOYEES' UNION.—With a view to organise and unite the employees of the All India Insurance Co (Life, Fire, Marine and General) it has been decided that a union be formed on the basis of the Bank Employees' Union.

As soon as a good number of members are enrolled the Association will appoint the Executive Committee to frame the rules and regulation. Employees of the insurance companies in Bombay are requested to see any day after office hours, the Manager of the Argus Insurance Co. Ltd., Commissariat Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

THE TIVIMNENSES UNION.—The Tivimnenses Union celebrated the 21st anniversary of the Union with a social and dance in the Hall of the Institute Luso Indiano on Saturday. Mr. Christopher De Souza, President of the Union, raised the toast of the occasion, and said that it was the duty of the older members to lend a helping hand to the younger members of the Union and for this purpose the Tivimnenses Co-operative Credit Society was started and it was doing good work in that direction.

BENGAL'S UNPRECEDENTED FLOODS CAUSE HAVOC AMONG AGRICULTURISTS.

—:o:—

People Take Shelter On House Tops & Trees

APPEAL TO BOMBAY RICH TO HELP STARVING BENGALIS.

(From A Correspondent).

CALCUTTA, Aug. 12.

After a period in which the unprecedented flood caused in Bengal, the record rise of Brahmaputra, Jumna and Padma at certain points from 12 to 18 inches above the previously recorded levels had begun to subside, heavy rains have again caused flood. Great distress prevails among the people, especially the agriculturists in the districts of Rangpur, Bogra, Pabna, Mymensingh, Dacca, Jalpaiguri, Rajshahi, Faridpur, Commilla and Noakhali, many of whom were previously badly hit, due to low prices and poor crops, have now been totally ruined.

CROPS TOTALLY DESTROYED

Jute and Paddy is being destroyed by cattle without fodder standing in water, families taking shelter on bamboo platforms, trees, houseroofs and higher land. The Bengal Congress Flood and Famine Relief Committee has been formed with Sir P. C. Roy as President, Sir Nilratan Sarcar, Dr. B. C. Roy, Mayor, Sjt. Subhas Bose, President Provincial Congress Committee, Ramanand Chatterjee, Dr. N. N. Dutta and others.

The Committee opened relief centres for distributing cloth, rice and medicine and issued appeal to people in India and Burma for help in cash or kind to be sent to Captain N. N. Dutta, Secretary, Wellington Square, Calcutta.

The Committee depends for success on the co-operation of Indian and Burma papers.

"F" WARD DIST. CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

The annual general meeting of the "F" Ward District Congress Committee was held in the office premises on Sunday 9th instant. The following office-bearers and members for the Council of Management were elected for the current year:—

OFFICE-BEARERS:—

Sjt. Jinabhai P. Joshi, President.
Sjt. Nanji Fremji Dewji, Vice-President.
Sjt. D. D. Wadia, Vice-President.
Sjt. S. B. Mhadeshwar and Sjt. K. R. M. Shetty, Jt. Secretaries.
Sjt. Purusottamdas Narsidas, Treasurer.

COUNCIL MEMBERS:

Sjts. Abidalli Jafarbhai, C. K. Narayanswami, G. Vishwanath, K. Krishna Menon, L. V. Kondaye, K. S. Venkateshwar Iyer, G. A. Todankar, B. J. Deorukhakar, Pandi Keshao Deo Sharma, R. A. Mhatre, M. V. Kulkarni, Mahadeo Rama Parale, L. G. Khanolkar, Ambaji Rao Patange, R. T. Masurkar, K. D. Padwal, Shrimatis Jambaben Purusottam, Lilawati Jaiwant and Sonabai Lelkar.

COMPLAINT AGAINST "INSAF"

Mr. Shariff Devji Canji has filed a complaint for alleged defamation against Mr. Moonshi Fatehkhan Ahmedkhan, editor and proprietor of "Insaf" a weekly paper published in Bombay. The complaint is in connection with certain articles regarding Saboo Siddick Trust Fund.

POONA ART EXHIBITION

POONA, August 12.

The Governor of Bombay will open the seventh Poona Art Exhibition on Tuesday, August 19 at the local Council Hall. The Exhibition will be held from the 20th to the 27th, both days inclusive.—Associated Press.

"G" WARD CONGRESS COMMITTEE.—A Special General Body Meeting of the members of the "G" Ward Dist. Congress Committee will be held on Sunday (16th inst.) at 3 p.m. in Dhuru Hall, Dadar to consider the resolutions contained in a requisition from the members of this ward Congress Committee. Only members will be allowed to take part in the meeting.

STATES PEOPLE'S WEEK.

Under the auspices of the Indian States' People's Conference there will be a public meeting of the States' people at Heerabaug (C. P. Tank Road) to-day (Thursday), at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.), when prominent leaders of the States' people will speak on the "Celebration of the States' People's Week." Babu Purshottamdas Tandon, President of the Servants of the People Society will preside.

BOMBAY STUDENTS' BROTHERHOOD LECTURES.

Under the auspices of The Bombay Students' Brotherhood, Mr. Jamnadas Mehta will deliver a series of three lectures on the following subjects, at the Brotherhood Hall, French Bridge. 1. "Indian Public Debts" on Saturday, 16th, 6-30. 2. "The Issue of Financial Safeguards" on Wednesday the 20th inst. at 6-30 p.m.

DESH SEVIKA SANGH.

All the Sevikas are requested to be present at Arab House, behind Congress Free Hospital 13th Khetwadi Lane, Bombay 4, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.) without fail.

Sevikas who can attend are requested to attend the New Flag hoisting ceremony of the Bhuleshwar Congress Committee at Chotalal Bhuvan, Kalbadevi Road at 7-45 a.m.

KASHMIR DAY CELEBRATIONS IN BOMBAY.

No Foundation For The Scare.

Wild rumours are going about the City that there may be some trouble to-morrow when the "Kashmir Day" is to be observed in Bombay. So far as could be ascertained from authoritative sources there is no ground for apprehension. The only demonstration that the Khilafat Committee has so far arranged is to take out a procession from Motlibai Street to the Azad Maidan where a public meeting will be held. There is also a proposal to declare a hartal.

THEOSOPHISTS CELEBRATE BLAVATSKY DAY

Crowded Programme In Bombay

The Blavatsky Centenary Day was fittingly celebrated in Bombay on Wednesday. The functions that formed part of the day's programme were arranged under the auspices of the Bombay and Suburban Lodges of the Theosophic Society. There was a fair gathering of Theosophists present at all the functions. Prayers were offered in the morning by a band of Theosophists. Immediately after that chosen passages from the writings of Madame H. P. Blavatsky were publicly read in a meeting.

PUBLIC MEETING.

Late in the afternoon, a public meeting was held at Blavatsky Lodge, French Bridge, at which a number of speakers made speeches on the life-mission of Madame H. P. Blavatsky and Mr. F. J. Bilia presided.

HIGHLY TALENTED LADY.

In his opening speech, Mr. Bilia gave a brief sketch of the wonderful life of Madame Blavatsky. This highly talented and much misunderstood lady, he said, was a perfect genius in every sense of that term. From early childhood she had her own eccentric ways. One of the great lessons of her life was that she took her own decisions without consulting anybody. Hers was a highly intellectual life. She had developed wonderful occult powers in her which used to amaze her friends and followers. Married at an early age against her will she run from her native place and toured the world alone. While in America she used to work her way by preparing and selling wax dolls. She was exceptionally industrious. When she was in India she studied the Indian question with her broad outlook on life. Her psychic powers were a wonder of many.

TARGET OF HOSTILE CRITICISM

She was a target of tremendous hostile criticism coming from orthodox sections. While in India she was spied upon by C. I. D. who took her to be a Russian spy. The officer who did this spying business later on repented for the injustice he had done one of the world's greatest souls.

The President then read the letters which had been sent by some followers of Madame Blavatsky. Messrs. Mavji Govindji, F. J. Ginwalla, M. H. Vakil and other spoke on different aspects of the eventful life of Madame H. P. Blavatsky after which the meeting terminated.

ANOTHER CONDEMNATION OF JINNAH HALL OUTRAGE

The Jamiat-e-Muslim Ahbab of Bombay in a meeting passed a resolution condemning the rowdyism of Khilafatists in the Jinnah Hall meeting held by the Nationalist Muslim Party, and expresses its sympathy with the leaders of the Nationalist Muslim Party leaders who showed remarkable patience and perseverence and maintained non-violence against cowardly assaults.

NEW DAVAR BAR PICKETING CONTINUES.

It Closes Three Hours Earlier

The New Davar Bar near the Charni Road junction has still some attraction for crowds. A new feature was added to the picketing of this bar on Wednesday, when volunteers calling themselves "Anjuman Islam-e Hind" began to picket it as soon as it was opened in the morning at ten. That kept the crowds round the shop almost the whole day. These volunteers explained that they had come to assist the Congress pickets, since the bar had become a danger zone.

DESH SEVIKAS PICKET.

Precisely at 8 p.m. two lady pickets of Congress arrived at the bar and continued peaceful picketing till the doors of the bar were closed at 8 p.m. The bar was closed full three hours earlier than its usual time.

Picketers Of Davar Bar Congratulated

The General Secretary of the B. P. C. C. writes:

At its meeting held on Wednesday night the Council of the B.P.C.C. passed the following resolution.

The Council of the B. P. C. C. places on record its sense of horror at the hooliganism practised against peaceful Congress pickets at the New Davar Bar near Charni Road Junction. The Council further places on record its appreciation of the admirable efforts made by Mr. Abid Ali, the General Secretary of the B. P. C. C. to maintain peaceful atmosphere on the spot even at the risk of his life and expresses its sympathy at the severe injuries received by him. The Council takes this opportunity of reiterating its determination to carry on peaceful picketing of toddy and liquor shops in Bombay despite provocation coming from whatever quarters.

ABIDALI PROGRESSING WELL.

Telegrams Of Enquiry From Many Friends.

Mr. Abidalli Jafferbhoy, the Secretary of the B.P.C.C., who was injured on Monday night before the New Davar Bar is satisfactorily progressing in the Congress Hospital.

Among those who called at the Hospital were Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, the Congress President, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Maulana Habibur Rahman and others.

ANXIOUS ENQUIRIES.

Mr. Abidali has been receiving a number of telegrams and letters anxiously inquiring about his health and safety. Among them is a telegram from Maulana Ahmed Saeed the secretary of the Jamiatul Ulma.

Mr. Abidalli wants to convey his thanks to all those who have sent letters and telegrams and regrets his inability to write to them individually in the present state of his health.

Art No Dead Letter To India

MR. WAGH'S DEMONSTRATION.

Mr. Wagh, the well-known sculptor of Bombay, gave lately a practical demonstration of his skill to the members of the Art Society of India by modelling a bust of Shet Laljee Naranji from life at the Society's Hall.

Mr. Pithawalla, the Chairman in addressing thanked Shet Laljee for the trouble he had taken for the sitting, and explained how the Indian artists were suffering for want of patronage and support.

Sheth Laljee in his reply expressed his admiration for the efforts of the Arts Society and assured it to do all he possibly could.

CO-OPERATIVE SWA DESHI BAZAR

The Central Board of the Bombay Divisional Co-operative Institute proposes to organise this year a Swadeshi Co-operative Bazar for about a month commencing from the Dasara Day.

A number of stall will be reserved for Co-operative Producers and Consumers Societies. In order to make the bazar successful and with that end in view also popular and educative, attractive side shows will also be arranged.

For particulars, those interested should apply to the Honorary Secretary, Bombay Divisional Co-operative Institute C/o. The Servants of India Society's Home, Girgaum, Bombay.

Pulgaon Mill Labour Leader Arrested.

(From Our Correspondent.)

NAGPUR, Aug. 12.

It is understood that Mr. Dandekar, Secretary, Pulgaon Textile Union, has been arrested by the police.

The U. P. P. Hindustani Seva Dall Office has been re-transferred from Jhansi to its original place, Kashi Vidyapith, Benares Cantt. from the 6th instant. Communication should be done by the Benares address.

EDITOR'S APPEAL DISMISSED

Hon. the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Barlee disposed the appeal of Govind Ganesh Vaidya, Editor, "Vrittasar" a Marathi newspaper of Wai, in Satara District, against the sentence of two months' rigorous imprisonment and Rs. 200 fine imposed on him by the Sub-Divisional Magistrate, who convicted him under section 17 (1) of Criminal Law Amendment Act for assisting the operation of an unlawful body or association.

The District Congress Committee of Wai was declared an unlawful association in August last by a Government Resolution. On 10th November, Mr. Bhave, the Dictator, who was sentenced under the same Act, issued a message to the public exhorting them to carry on the satyagraha. This message was published by the accused in his newspaper and was prosecuted and sentenced as above. The accused was released in January last under the terms of Irwin-Gandhi Agreement. Still in order to set aside his conviction, he appealed to the Sessions Judge, Satara, and having failed there, he appealed to the High Court. In his application, the accused stated that though he was released as a result of the Truce, his conviction technically stood and therefore his fine should have been refunded to him.

Their Lordships rejecting the application, dwelt with the defence's point that the existence of the Congress Committee on the date of the alleged offence had not been proved by evidence. Their Lordships after reviewing the other circumstances in the case came to the conclusion that this was adequately established. The appeal was therefore dismissed.

KONKAN FLOODS RELIEF FUN.

The Secretary of the Flood Relief Committee, Rajapur, has issued the following:—

The recent terrible floods in Konkan have caused a great havoc in the town of Rajapur (Dist. Ratnagiri) and in several villages in the Taluka. Hundreds of houses have either been washed away or completely collapsed, and though there was luckily no appreciable loss of life, damage to property and crops has been incalculable. Hundreds of families have been made homeless, and having lost their everything in the unprecedented floods, they are mostly starving and exposed to the inclemency of weather. With the object of securing reliable information about the damage done to life, property and crops, as well as of rendering all possible immediate help to the sufferers, a Flood Relief Committee consisting of the leading pleaders, merchants and gentry of the town has been established at Rajapur. The total loss is estimated at three lacs of rupees.

An appeal for help is being sent round, and all generous contributions, small or great, will be welcome. All contributions may kindly be forwarded to the Treasurer or Secretary, Flood Relief Committee, Rajapur (Dist. Ratnagiri).

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET

CALCUTTA, Aug. 12.

Jute shares opened steady although business was in a restricted scale. Towards the close selling pressure developed and market closed easier. In coals only a few deals were registered at about last levels. Teas were dull. In the miscellaneous section apart from some enquiry for Ryam Sugars at improving rate there was nothing of interest. Imperial Bank shares were steady at a decline. Government Securities were quiet. The following were the closing quotations:—

Securities:—3½ per cent. Government Paper 58-5, 5 per cent. Bonds 1933 99-13, 1935 95-8, 5 per cent. Loan 1939/44 93-2, 1945/55 99-13, 6½ per cent. Punjab Bonds 1923/33 100.

Banks:—Imperial Bank Fully paid 820-8.

Railway:— Bankura—Damodar River Railway 50 ex div.

Coals:—Burrakur ordy. 10-4, Equitable 17-8, Mundulpoor 4-8, New Beerbhoom 8-2, Raneegunge 32.

Jutes: — Anglo-India 216-8, Champdany 85, Cheviot 182, Dalhousie 301, Empire 34-12, Howrah 30-2, Kamarhatty ordy. 330 ex. div. Kankinarrah ordy. 281 ex div. Lansdowne ordy, 104-8, Presidency 5-4, Reliance 52-12, Union ordy. 343.

Miscellaneous:—Bengal Chemical pref. 9-14, Bengal Iron 1-14, Indian Iron and Steel 3-5, Tata Iron and Steel ordy. 15-8, India General Navigation ordy. 82, Champaran Sugar 14-8, Ryam Sugar 18-12.

Tea:—Hasimara pref. 94.pA. P.

The 10th Sessions of the Bombay Presidency Postal and R.M.S. Conference will be held at Jalgaon (Khandesh) on the 15th and 16th inst. under the presidentship of Mr. S. G. Jog, Pleader, Amraoti and Member of the Legislative Assembly.

THE TALK OF BOMBAY— SECOND RUSH WEEK

TRADER HORN

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THE WEATHER REPORT.

Monsoon Strong In Gujarat And Rajputana.

POONA, Aug. 12.

The monsoon has been strong in Lower Burma, Bengal, East United Provinces, Rajputana, West Central India and East Gujerat and active along the west coast of the Peninsula, East Central Provinces, Chota Nagpur, Bihar and Simla Kumaon Hills. Rainfall has been nearly general in lower Burma, Chota Nagpur, East United Provinces, West Central India, Rajputana, Gujerat, Konkan and Malabar and local in Bengal, Bihar, West United Provinces, Central Provinces, East and North Punjab and North Hyderabad. A few falls have occurred in Upper Burma, Assam, Orissa, Bombay Deccan and Southeast Madras.

Forecast: Rainfall will decrease but continue in Gujerat and Rajputana, increase in Assam, Bengal and Bihar and Orissa and extend in East and North Punjab. The monsoon will continue strong in Lower Burma and active in East United Provinces, Central Provinces and along the west coast of the Peninsula.

Heavy rainfall warning: Locally heavy rain will continue along the Burma and Chittagong coasts, and extend in East Bengal during the next twenty-four hours.—A.P.

BOMBAY CITY RAINFALL

BOMBAY, Aug 12.

Rainfall during 24 hours 8 a.m. of date 12-8-31 at Colaba Point 0.76"; at Fort 0.40"; at J J Hospital 0.36".

Total since 1st June to date at Colaba Point 71.98; at Fort 78.03; at J.J. Hospital 71.26.

Total for the corresponding period of 1930 at Colaba Point 42.10; at Fort 47.43; at J.J. Hospital 44.87.

Total for the corresponding period of 1929 at Colaba Point 43.86; at Fort 60.10; at J.J. Hospital 47.65.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 12-8-1931.

Barometer (corrected to 32 degree F.) at 8 a.m. 29.680 inches (.056 below normal).

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours .024 inches.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 81.8 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 78.7 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 86.8 degrees (1.9 above normal).

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 77.4 degrees (1.5 above normal).

Indian Woman's Unity Club.

The programme of activities of this Club is as under:—

EVERY FIRST AND THIRD THURSDAY OF THE MONTH: Swami Vishvanand of Ram Krishna Ashram will speak on Religious Subjects at the Club from 6-0 to 7-0 p.m. every first and third Thursday.

ON TUESDAY: Every Tuesday, Miss Motivala will conduct a physical and recreational classes at the Club from 3 to 4 p.m.

ON WEDNESDAYS: Every Wednesday Miss Narielwalla will take a sewing cutting and embroidery class from 3 to 4 p.m. non-members will be charged 4 as. a month only.

EVERY SECOND WEDNESDAY: Every Second Wednesday in the month is kept for children over three years who can take part in games from 5-30 p.m. on wards.

EVERY SECOND MONDAY: Second Monday of the month is kept for social workers to meet and pretent reports of their work done during the month, and receive fresh instructions.

FOURTH MONDAY: This is reserved for members day.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE
THURSDAY, AUGUST 13, 1931.

GRAVE SITUATION.

—:o:—

It is impossible to exaggerate the gravity of the situation created by the cryptic reply from Sir Ernest Hotson—which the public is bound to regard as provocative—to Mahatma Gandhi's wire. We do not know yet what the Government of India have done or propose to do to redeem the situation. But the report is abroad that the Bombay Government's letter had been previously approved by the Government of India. If there be any truth in that report, only a miracle would save the Gandhi-Irwin Pact. We are reliably informed that the letter is not only disappointing with regard to the many specific disputes about the collection of land revenue in Bardoli and Borsad but is positively provocative in its tone. What is much worse, the Government are understood to have questioned the relevancy of urging the provisions of the Delhi Pact in the matter of normal collection of revenue. The Governor of Bombay, it is said, has coolly suggested that no notice of the Delhi Pact need be taken in the matter of collecting land revenue from peasants in accordance with the terms of the Land Revenue Code, as the Pact is not a legal enactment and, therefore, cannot override the provisions of the Code. He is also understood to have argued that it is solely for the Government to see whether the terms of the truce are observed or not and that the Congress has nothing to do in the matter.

If the report is accurate, it is evident that the Bombay Governor's letter openly flouts the Gandhi-Irwin Pact. It is inconceivable that Gandhiji or the Working Committee will accept the tortuous logic of the Government or their supercilious attitude in presuming to be the sole judge to decide whether or not their own conduct constitutes a breach of the Truce terms. It is significant that while vehemently protesting that their procedure in collecting land revenue is quite in accordance with the provisions of the Land Revenue Code, the Government are not prepared to appoint any Board of Arbitrators, as suggested by Gandhiji, to determine whether there is any truth even in that contention. The Government, perhaps, remember but too well that not very long ago their claim to have assessed land revenue in Bardoli quite in accordance with the provisions of the Code was proved to be untenable by a special Committee appointed in response to popular agitation. In short, the Bombay Government wish to have unrestrained liberty to deal with the Gujerat peasants and do not wish to be bothered by any Pact which is not a "legal enactment" and would not accept any independent tribunal to judge whether their procedure is in accordance at least with the legal enactment of the Land Revenue Code. Verily the Bombay Government are suffering from short memory.

Gandhiji is understood to have asked the Viceroy a straight question whether he accepts the Bombay Government's interpretation of the Delhi Pact. The delay in the Viceroy's reply is no doubt due to his having to communicate with the Secretary of State on the one hand and with the Bombay Government on the other. It is to be hoped that he will no longer be content with vague verbal assurances to Gandhiji, such as he had made before and as Sir C. P. Ramaswami Iyer might have repeated on his behalf. The situation now demands something definite, one way or other. It is also to be hoped that neither the Viceroy nor the Premier will surrender to local bureaucrats and undo all the good work of conciliation done by Lord Irwin in co-operation with Gandhiji. As for the Congress, which according to the Bombay Government has nothing to do with the disputes about the breaches of Truce terms, it will hope against hope for the best but is, as it should always be, prepared for the worst.

JUST PROTEST

—:o:—

Government's nomination of only one delegate to the Round Table Conference when the expectation of the Committee of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce was that they would invite all the three nominees suggested by it was a gross insult to the Indian business community. At an emergency meeting of the Committee on Tuesday held at Bombay it was decided to direct Sjt. Purshottamdas Thakurdas, the only nominee of the Committee selected by Government, not to proceed to London "unless the agreed representation was given." He has already cancelled his passage. The insistence on the part of the Federation that all its three nominees, Sjt. Purshottamdas Thakurdas, Sjt. J. D. Birla, and Sjt. Jamal Mahomed must be selected is absolutely just. The correspondence that passed between Lala Shree Ram and Lord Irwin led the Committee of the Federation to expect that adequate representation would be given to Indian business interests at the Conference by selecting all the three nominees it had suggested and it is a breach of faith on the part of the Government of India now to back out of this understanding. The Conference will discuss the vexed question of "safeguard." The Government of India's move to limit the representation of Indian business interests to a ridiculously inadequate quantity indicates little anxiety on their part to secure a just and fair discussion of the matter in the London deliberations.

WRONG KIND OF RETRENCHMENT.

—:o:—

The Sub-committee of the General Purposes Retrenchment Committee had a prolonged discussion on Tuesday, says the special correspondent at Simla of the "Times of India," "with Government officers in connection with the proposals for the establishment of a State Air Service." The discussion appear to have centred round the question of suspending the scheme instead of "establishing" it as the "eight alternative schemes" examined are evidently based upon the idea that as little money as possible should be spent on the scheme. It would be a wrong kind of retrenchment for the sub-committee to make proposals which will be tantamount to scrapping the scheme. As we have repeatedly pointed out, if only Government have the will they can promote indigenous enterprise in running air lines. The talent is there as also the finance.

Trifles.

—:o:—

Bravo Mr. Jinnah! "For the sake of Joint Electorates, he would not jeopardise the bigger interests of India."

But he would for the sake of Separate Electorates.

* * * * *

Indeed he would jeopardise Muslim interests also for the sake of Separate Electorates. For, "Separate Electorats were not only not beneficial to them, but were positively detrimental to their interests."

And, ye gods, separate electorates are included among "my fourteen points!"

* * * * *

But let us see only the constructive side of Mr. Jinnah's pronouncements and thank him for two valuable lessons taught by our leader:—

(1) Greatness is achieved by demanding what you repudiate and

(2) You can easily solve the most difficult of problems by helping to make it more difficult.

* * * * *

Speaking at the Salimmullah Muslim Hall of the Dacca University, His Excellency the Governor of Bengal "referred to the dangers of continuing communal institutions in places of learning, particularly in the anxious days like these and suggested, as a safeguard that students of the Hall must never forget their higher allegiance to the institution, of which this Hall was but a component member".

Messrs. Ghaznavi, Travers and company are reported to be greatly relieved by the fact that His Excellency took care to confine himself specifically to education.

It is, however, not correct to say that His Excellency also took the earliest opportunity of congratulating himself on steering clear of communalism in politics.

* * * * *

"If" says the "Evening News of India", "the Government of India or the Viceroy at any time promised to the Federation to send three of its nominees to London, why not produce that correspondence and properly show up Simla instead of beating about the bush and talking of representation "agreed upon" without revealing who were the parties to the agreement?"

I hope you will not rush to unfortunate conclusions. Our contemporary's pretended ignorance is due to a respect that it has suddenly developed for the proprieties. It has simply refused to use information in its possession.

* * * * *

More interesting is the opinion that if two more members were added, the Conference "would be converted into a special session of Indian political and commercial organisations and that is not the purpose for which it has been designed".

Messrs. Benthall, Shafi Daudi, Shaukatali, Sir Md. Ikbal and Sir Maneckji Dadabhoy, to say nothing of the earlier pack, are feeling rather embarrassed.

GRADUALNESS IS DOOMED

(By F. K.)

If an epigram can express it—the Labour Government of Britain came into office on the slogan "Socialism in our time" and continues in office on the slogan of "Gradualness". That is why there is so little difference either in its home or foreign recod between this Labour-Liberal government and a Conservative or Liberal government. That is why although Labour is in office, virtually Lloyd George and Baldwin have the biggest say. Ramsay MacDonald said some time ago that he was more at home with duchesses and dukes than with the British worker. An intimate friend of his in an affectionate sketch of him has had sorrowfully to admit a softening of the 'moral fibre' in the erstwhile worker's friend since he started to don Court Breeches.

One does not need to be a Norman Angell to foretell, these days, an imminent world war for he who runs may read. Yet there is a substantial polyglot population that no more dreams of the fine-spun threads of casuistry in the war-web of international politics than they dream of supping in the moon. A barrage of small talk in the more-than-million reader press of England and America leaves the mind of the man-in-the-street too choked up to act with functional human intelligence on any matters that do not touch on the price of beer, the Duchess of York's smile, football, test-matches and racing results, murders, divorces and such like sensations. With all that, honest and discerning men like H. N. Brailsford and Fenner Brockway, who are not alarmists, talk seriously of an imminent crash from which even Hoover's Moratorium cannot save Europe. "Suppose," says Brockway, "we assume that Germany will escape revolution and counter-revolution, that Europe will escape war, that India will proceed peacefully to self-government. Even then will a crash be avoided?" He looks at Britain and sees no silver lining even there. "The tragedy of the present situation is," he says, "that the Socialist movement seems quite unequal to its task." And this is all that the Labour Government in England comes to.

Nothing but bold far-seeing planning and energetic action can save Europe from the suction that is bound to swallow up middle-class and working class in the now imminent collapse of capital that even so cold-blooded an official document as the MacMillan Report envisages. "Gradualness" is doomed. Here is a magnificent opportunity for 'socialism 'in our time' but Western Europe can find no Stalin or Gandhi. Instead, columns of print are devoted to deriding Stalin for his so-called somersault in calling for a six-day instead of a five-day week and a differentiated scale of wages for skilled and unskilled labour, as if history knows of no somersaults that have saved civilisations from abysses.

THE INDIAN NATIONAL STRUGGLE.

WHAT 1930 ACHIEVED.

(By—Professor M. SUNDERLAL.)

II*

It is politics which has engaged the chief attention of India during the last twelve months; but it is not generally recognised that the soul of this period's politics, has been Economics. Run through the "eleven points" of Mahatma Gandhi for a proof of this remark. If the average income of an Indian were not as low as 7 pice per day, nobody would have thought of "offending constituted authority." Man has to live by bread; and the call for more bread appealed to the masses. What is of abiding value in this connection, is, that an implicit attack on the "maya" doctrine has been levelled. Fatalism has been at last weighed in balance and found wanting.

ARRESTING FEATURE.

The most fascinating feature of the economic urge has been the masterly analysis of the Government finances by the sons of the soil. It will be no exaggeration to say that the Indian press has enlightened the Indian people more about Indian economics than the text books. Discontent increased hundred-fold. People felt convinced that India had been working as a barmaid to the foreigners and undermining her soul. Desperate diseases need desperate remedies; boycott of the foreign goods became the watchword, and "khaddar" became the symbol of revolt against what the Mahatma calls "the tinsel of civilisation." It has been an entirely new ethics, nay wearing khaddar is religion in the eyes of India's chief watchman. Khaddar has spread like a gospel of glad tidings in the villages. The principle of simplicity which is the motive force of the present economic urge in India, has given the educated middle-classes, unspeakable relief from the pressure of the false arts of life. Even if this were the only effect of the year's turmoil posterity in India will bless the memory of the Congress workers. But this is just one part of the picture. The boycott movement has ushered in a new era for Indian manufactures; you may now boast of smoking home made cigarettes, using indigenous soaps, inks, caps, etc. The rot has been stopped; the imports have decreased considerably. The consumption of liquor has decreased by over 60 per cent. saving so much hard-earned money of the working classes and middle class people. The production of cloth in India increased fast; many mills have had to work double shift to meet the demand.

DOUBLE-EDGED WEAPON.

The boycott movement has, however, served as a double-edged weapon. It crippled British trade on the one hand, but inconvenienced the Indian merchants dealing in foreign cloth on the other. A full appreciation of the sacrifices that the merchants have made in supplying the sinews of war to the Congress, has to wait for a long time yet. Even those merchants who felt the Congress yoke a little too heavy, have borne their losses with good grace. But the British merchants have whined and yelled, calling on the national leaders the 'wrath of hell'. Instead of their hearts, their bank books bespoke their minds. They proved themselves virtually in the words of Ruskin the practisers of "the art of establishing the maximum inequality in our favour." Verily the trustees have made India a house of merchandise,' 'when ye should have made it a house of God." Those merchants who should have been awakened to repentence, have been roused to fury and frenzy. Herein lies the point of the refrain of a ballad sung in North India:—Alam men danka bajwa diya hai in Gandhi topi walon ne." The boycott movement has attacked the Indian merchants from within.

MORE PROPAGANDA NECESSARY.

The boycott movement has succeeded in a remarkable manner in inducing the Indians to recognise its solid claims to a hearing. But the abuses are too deeply rooted for the Congress alone to penetrate much below the surface and the mass of people are still drowned in their adherence to the old ways by the priests of authority. There is a meaning of the ban on Gandhi caps in certain places. The chains of fashion and apishness are still hugged by us. Some of the rulers may have shown a "change of heart", but the people have not yet fully discarded fine linen and high living. The ethics of the home made goods has yet to wait for wholesale acceptance. Spinning wheel, the symbol of swaraj, has to find place in every home, otherwise the ground gained by the Satyagrahis will be speedily lost. A capital truth to be grasped in this connection is to be found in the fact that the Indian consciousness possesses within it, what a certain observer has called "gaps". Success is a delight as well as danger.

AN ETHICAL QUESTION.

We have to meet one more problem in regard to the boycott of foreign gods. This problem has been hinted by no less a personality than Mr. C. F. Andrews in a newspaper article. Mr. Andrews apprehends something akin to war in our boycott of the foreign goods. The effect on certain of the world's manufacturers and workmen will be most disastrous. Millions of stomachs will have to go hungry and to starve any one is a rank repression. Let it be confessed that this aspect of the boycott contradicts the very principle of "ahimsa". The only answer to this ethical question is that India prays "Give us this day our daily bread."

THE CULTURAL ASPECT.

So far the national upheaval took effect, it has had amazing consequences on the economics of the people; but the consequences on the cultural life are much more pronounced. For the purposes of this article, I take culture as refinement of the mind. The most important glory in the field of scientific research that came to India during the year has been Sir C. V. Raman's winning the Nobel prize for physics. In the realm of adventure the aeroplane flight of Messrs. Chowla and Engineer, has opened a new chapter in Indian history. In the field of speculative thought, India's claim has been recognised by the reception that Prof. Radhakrishnan and poet Tagore have had in Great Britain. The latest edition of the "Encyclopaedia Britannica" contains for the first time, an article on Indian Philosophy from the pen of an Indian scholar. In the field of education, the year has established this idea beyond the least shadow of doubt, that a large number of students sacrificed their scholastic career on the altar of nationalism. Self-respect has dawned on the youths. The idea that scientific and technical education should take precedence over cultural subjects has also been discussed by eminent thinkers most during last year.

FAR REACHING EFFECTS.

But the effect on religious and social reform is of far more importance. The evils of the child marriage system have been to a certain extent arrested by the Sarda Act. For this alone the year 1930 will be memorable in the social history of India. The Lahore organisation called "Jat Pat Tork Mandal" came into being last year. This organisation will do away with the inflexibility of caste. The claims of the Depressed Classes to worship along with Hindus have been for the first time, in modern times, recognised in 1930. This is an advance in religious thinking. The cry "religion in danger" was least heard during the year 1930. This points to the fact that organised religion with its absurd ritual has ceased to function. It may be too much to say that Mahatma Gandhi is making a new religion for India, but undoubtedly his personality has given a stimulus to a religious synthesis, wherein trust in God and love of man are going to be the only doctrines. The principle of losing one's life in order to gain it, has been illustrated, best, in modern times in India. The last point that I have to draw the reader's attention to, is the emergence of Indian women and children in the affairs of the land. This fact is a veritable miracle and is going to be the most enduring work of the painful year. When the history of these stirring times comes to be written the palm of glory will go the women of India. I would like some one to write a book containing the lives of these heroines. Along with this must be mentioned the fearless journalists' service and the return of the noblest chivalry in Indian life. To sum up, Mahatma Gandhi has rediscovered the man in India and the man in his turn has discovered the blessedness of pain.

*The first article appeared on 12th instant.

NOTES OE THE DAY.

The Viceroy And India.

It may be perfectly true that Sir C P. Ramaswamy Iyer has accepted the Law Membership "in the conviction that he might be of some help in the Government of India when the deliberation of the Federal Structure Committee were going on." But we doubt if he can justify the reason that has led him to regard the Law Membership as a privilege and an honour. Breaches of the Gandhi-Irwin Agreement, the plight of the peasants and the treatment meted out to Nationalist Muslims and the Indian Mercantile community do not exactly fit in with C. P. R's claim that in Lord Willingdon 'India had one who was willing to give to India her right place among the free nations of the world." And what little doubt was left about Lord Willingdon's willingness has been removed by Sir Ernest Hotson's latest which rendered Mahatma Gandhi's participation at the Round Table Conference practically impossible. The Viceroy cannot plead ignorance of Sir Ernest's attitude. What is the conclusion then? India will be "given" her right place—provided only that the right place is the wrong place.

A Princely Motto.

Speaking at a farewell dinner at his capital, his Highness the Maharaja of Bikaner said that his own motto at the Round Table Conference would be "Federation with honour, safety and integrity of our States." This is an admirable motto and any State in a given Federation will be proud of being guided by it. But what exactly does "State" connote? Does it include the people of the States? And does the motto involve also their honour, safety and integrity? Meanwhile it is interesting to note that the group led by the Maharaja of Patiala and Sir Parbhashankar Pattani propose to safeguard the honour, safety and integrity of feudal autocracy doubly secure. Little wonder that States' People, should, in the circumstances, seriously wonder whether they would be counted at all.

Ridiculous Censorship.

The Sub-Post Master of Vizayanagram is reported to have returned as "objectionable" a press message about picketing at liquor shop auction sales, handed in by a Congress Secretary. The message, it is stated, only described how out of 23 liquor shops no bidders turned up at all in case of 22 in spite of the arrival on the scene of picketing a force of 30 constables, armed with lathis and revolvers and much vexatious interference with the freedom of appeal of the picketers by the District Superintendent of Police. The Sub-Post Master was right in believing that the message was a triumph of picketing and showed up the conduct of the police. But a little more commonsense on his part or on the part of those giving him instructions might have made official censorship look less ridiculous. However, the futility of such censorship should be demonstrated by nationalist or Prohibitionist papers giving the full publicity to the incident.

More Factories.

According to the report of the administration of the Indian Factories Act in the year 1929 the number of factories rose during the year to 8129 from 7963 in the preceding year. This increase, together with that in the number of factory workers from 1,520,315 to 1,553,169, is fairly satisfactory, considering the general trade depression in the country. The fact that factory workers, including those even in small factories, number much less than 2 millions should convince every right thinking person that factories are utterly inadequate to remedy the vast problem of unemployment and underemployment of villagers all over the country. As a means of bringing some relief to millions the Charkha must continue to hold the field till a better or at least as good a substitute is discovered.

Far More Accidents.

The most regrettable feature of the report in question is the steady increase it reveals in the number of accidents. The number, which had been increasing for several years past, showed a further increase from 15348 in 1928 to 20208 in 1929. This is an alarming rise, but more alarming is the rise in Bombay from 4518 in 1928 to 6282 in 1929. It is up to the Government and the factory owners concerned to tackle the problem of accidents more seriously by, among other ways, paying more attention to the fencing of machinery, leave facilities to ailing workmen, and to proper selection of workmen. We have no doubt that drink and mental and bodily sluggishness due to lack of literacy are among the fruitful causes of accidents. But we doubt if Government will openly accept this view.

ARMED POLICE GUARDS IN MILL AREA IN SHOLAPUR.

—:o:—

WATER SUPPLY OF WORKERS' CHAWLS CUT OFF?

Strikers Determined To Continue Struggle Till Demands Granted.

(From A Correspondent.)

SHOLAPUR, Aug. 11.

There are as yet no signs of the deadlock in the mill strike coming to a speedy end. The strikers held 10 meetings in different localities on Tuesday and declared their resolve to continue the struggle till the demands were granted. The new move initiated by some local pleaders to form a conciliation committee has been unfavourably received by the strikers who are of opinion that the proper way of expressing sympathy is to organise relief measures and to ensure protection to strikers against the intensified repression on the part of the authorities.

It is alleged that some of the millowners have begun cutting off water-supply from chawls owned by them and inhabited by strikers. Up to now, 14 workers have been convicted and sentenced to various terms of imprisonment, besides four more workers arrested on Monday.

KHALE AND KARADKAR STILL IN CUSTODY.

Messrs. Khale and Karadkar, of the Bombay Young Workers' League, have not yet been released on bail. It is understood that their case will come up for hearing on Saturday next. The charges against them are not yet known and no facilities have been given to them to arrange for defence.

STRIKE COMMITTEE.

A Strike Committee, composed of rank-and-file workers has now been formed, and it is in charge of the conduct of the strike.

Armed police guards have been stationed at short distances throughout the mill area.

IS LONDON CONFERENCE HEADING FOR ROCKS?

(Continued from page 1).

further informs Gandhiji that the matter is receiving attention and a reply will follow.

ROUTINE BUSINESS DISCUSSED.

In the absence of this reply the Working Committee of the Congress which met again on Wednesday morning at "Mani Bhuvan" could not consider the all-important question of Gandhiji's departure to England. The Committee commenced its deliberations at 8 a.m. as usual, and for three hours discussed matters of routine business.

All the members except Mr. M. S. Aney, Dr. Mohamed Alam, and Mrs. Sarojini Naidu were present. Dr. Alam, it appears, has gone out of Bombay for a while, but is expected back by to-morrow. Mrs. Sarojini Naidu was not present when the Committee met, but she joined the Committee at about 11-15 a.m. shortly after her return from Hyderabad.

RULES OF CONDUCT OF H. S. DAL.

The Committee devoted most of its time to the consideration of the rules for the conduct of the Hindustani Seva Dal. It appears that the work has been completed, and the rules will be issued to the press.

HINDI-SPEAKING RESIDENTS' CONFERENCE.

The First Session of the Bombay Hindi-Speaking Residents' Conference commenced its sittings at Madhav Baugh (C. P. Tank) on Saurday at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) under the Presidentship of Mr. Sri Krishna Dutta Paliwal, the Editor "Sainik" Agra.

Among the distinguished visitors present were Babu Purshottam Dass Tandon, Babu Shiva Prasad Gupta, Pundit Sunderlalji, Miss Lakshmi Soorji Vallabhdas, Mrs. Vishalakshi Johari, Sjt. Soorji Vollabhdas, Sjt. Jamnadas Dwarkadas, Sjt. Damodar Saroop Seth, Sjt. Mohanlal Saxena, Kunwar Harprasad Singh and a number of other A.I.C.C. members.

The proceedings began with the usual prayers followed by National songs and the Welcome address by the Chairman of the Reception Committee, Pandit Mukund Malaviya. This being over, the formal election of the President-elect was confirmed with due garlanding and the insignia being attached to the simple attire of the President Mr. Sri Krishna Dutta Paliwal. Mr. Paliwal laid great stress on the necessity of organisation, especially, in a cosmopolitan city like Bombay where competition in every phase of life was ever inevitable. He drew attention of the entire Hindi-speaking community residing in the City of Bombay and its suburbs to join hands and stand shoulder to shoulder in order to win their social, economic and civic rights—just as sister-communities rightly enjoy.

The second day's proceedings commenced at 1 p.m. (S.T.) the following day (Sunday) when not less than a dozen resolutions were adopted, all relating towards the general well-being of the Hindi-speaking community. The Session concluded at about 6 p.m.

"HINDI KAVI SAMMELAN."

The same evening at 6-30 p.m. "The Hindi Kavi Sammelan" took place under the Presidentship of Mr. Hari Bhau Upadhya.

A third function after the termination of the Hindi-Kavi Sammelan also took place in the form of Physical Demonstrations and the wrestling Matches.

COTTON CROP ACREAGE

—:o:—

In Bombay Deccan

INCREASE OF 2.5 PER CENT.

The Department of Agriculture, Bombay has issued the following: Preliminary Memorandum on the Early cotton crop of the Bombay Presidency (Deccan Districts only) including Indian States for the season 1931-32:—

On an average of the five years ending 1929-30, the area under Cotton in the Territory to which this forecast relates, has represented some 6.2 per cent. of the total area under the crop in the whole of India.

The figures in this forecast relate to the Early varieties of the cotton crop sown in the Deccan between April and July 1931.

(Estimates up to 1st August 1931.)

Information incomplete. On canals and under wells, sowings done in April and May. Elsewhere in the Division sowing done in June and generally finished by beginning of July. Area so far reported 1,371 thousand acres in British Districts and five thousands acres in India States. Total 1,376 thousand acres, 2.5 per cent. above corresponding area last year but 8.1 per cent. below decennial average at same date. Increase in area general and is due to favourable sowing rains. Irrigated crop sown in April-May in full flowers and both irrigated and unirrigated crops progressing satisfactorily. According to trade classification Khandesh variety has 1,152 thousand acres under it, Barsi and Nagar 217 thousand acres, Kumpta and Dharwar six thousand acres and Westerns about one thousand acres.

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States Peoples' Workers Banned Entry Into Mandsour State.

—:o:—

(From A Correspondent.)

MANDSOUR, Aug. 10.

Mr. R. P. Parsai, the Provincial Secretary for the Central Indian States accompanied by Dr. Dave of Ratlam and two volunteers arrived at Mandsour Station on the evening of 8th ultimo enroute to Sitamau State. On the station, the party learnt that the Ruler of Sitamau has banned their entry and the bus driver was made to give an undertaking not to bring the party or else he will be punished. Mr. Parsai and Dr. Dave had to go in a tonga during night through jungles. They reached the river Somli at 10 o'clock in the night and found the river flooded.

TO GO OR NOT TO GO THAT IS THE QUESTION

ECHO OF LLOYD REGIME IN BOMBAY

Nariman Made To Foot The Bill

The presentation of the Municipal Corporation address to Sir George (now Lord) Lloyd in 1923 had an interesting sequel in the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation on Wednesday when consideration was given to the letter of Mr. K. F. Nariman in regard to the question of costs of the High Court suit.

MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER'S LETTER.

The Municipal Commissioner in his letter dated 7th August 1931 referring to this matter stated:

"I have the honour to refer to Standing Committee Resolution No. 2484 of 19th June 1925 approving of the proposal of the Plaintiff's Solicitors in the above suit that the suit should be dismissed and that the Plaintiff should pay to the Municipality half of their taxed party and party costs, and to say that this suit was filed by Mr. Nariman for a declaration that Corporation Resolution Nos. 7592 of 15th November 1923 and 8022 of 26th November 1923 on the subject of presenting a farewell address to Sir George (now Lord) Lloyd, the then Governor of Bombay, were illegal and void and for the grant of an injunction to restrain the Corporation from carrying out the terms of those Resolutions pending the hearing and final disposal of the suit.

2. The motion for the grant of injunction was dismissed by the Court and the costs thereof were made costs in the suit. The suit remained on the board till 1925 when the settlement referred to above was arrived at and a consent decree was obtained accordingly. Under the decree a sum of Rs. 766-4-4 was payable by Mr. Nariman as party and party costs of the suit. A letter was addressed by the Municipal Solicitors in July 1926 to Mr. Nariman's attorneys Messrs. Mulla and Mulla requesting them to obtain the amount. Since then however through inadvertance the matter was overlooked in our Solicitors' office until November last when Messrs. Mulla & Mulla were again requested to advise their client to pay up the amount. Further correspondence ensued between our Solicitors and Messrs. Mulla and Mulla & Co. and Mr. Nariman; and in June 1931 our Solicitors enquired whether any action should be taken in regard to the claim. Thereupon I discussed the matter with Mr. Nariman who informed me that the matter had been inordinately delayed by the Municipal Solicitors until his financial condition had undergone a great change; but that nevertheless he was prepared to offer a sum of Rs. 500 in full settlement of the Municipal claim. I forward herewith a copy of a letter, dated 25th July 1931, received from him on the subject.

3. I am of opinion that looking to all the circumstances of the case, the offer made by Mr. Nariman is not unreasonable and request the approval of the Standing Committee under Section 517 (1) (j) of the Municipal Act to the Municipal claim being compromised as proposed."

MR. NARIMAN'S REJOINDER.

Mr. Nariman in his letter to the Commissioner dated 31st July 1931 stated:

"In reply to your letter, dated the 17th instant, re: costs in Civil Suit No. 4881 of 1923, I have to bring to your notice the following facts:—

The said suit was filed by me as Leader of the Nationalist Party and it was arranged that the costs would be borne by all or some members; it was expected that the demand for costs would come after a few months or at least not later than a year but for nearly seven years after the suit was over there was no demand and the first time I was apprised of it was by a letter from the Solicitors when I was in Nasik Jail, last year. I do not understand why such a communication was first addressed to me in Jail after seven years' delay when the Solicitors must have been aware that as a prisoner I could not attend to such a matter.

The Nationalist Party that existed then, some of whose members had undertaken to bear the costs, has since been dissolved and it is not possible to recover the amount from them; the result is that this burden has been thrown on me at a time when on account of my altered financial circumstances, I am not able to bear; unfortunately the Solicitor who attended this case on my behalf is also dead, otherwise I should have tried to ascertain as to how the costs for practically one short application in Court came to such a large amount.

I had applied to the High Court for injunction on a technical legal point, to prevent presentation of a civic address to Sir George Lloyd, the then Governor, but the Courts were closed on that date on account of the death of Mr. J. Inverarity, Bar-at-Law, and Mr. Jinnah only made an application in Chamber to a Judge to take up the matter as very urgent as the address was to be presented the following day. That application was not granted and the matter had to be dropped as the address was already presented the next day. It is outrageous that the Municipal Solicitors' costs for one short miscellaneous application of a few minutes in which the Advocate General had not even to open his mouth should amount to Rs. 766-4-0. This only shows the extravagant manner in which the Municipal Solicitors are allowed to swell up their bills so that at the end of the year it comes to an enormous sum.

However in view of the long delay and the fact that it is a personal matter, I did not want to raise these issues and hence I thought that even a sum of Rs. 500 that I mentioned would be too high under the circumstances mentioned above."

When the matter came before the Standing Committee on the motion of Dr. J. V. Vora, consideration was postponed.

"M. N. ROY" ALLOWED TO SEE A LAWYER.

—:o:—

Strong Defence Committee Formed In Cawnpore.

HIS LETTERS TO NEWSPAPER EDITORS.

(From Our Correspondent.)

CAWNPORE, Aug. 12.

As no reply was received by Messrs. Iqbalkrishna Kapur, Shriratna Shukla and Kishorilal Sharma, advocates, to their letter of 6th inst. in reply to "M. N. Roy's" own letter asking some members of the bar to interview him in connection with his defence a letter was sent by Messrs. Iqbal Krishna Kapur and Shri Ratna Shukla yesterday to the Superintendent District Jail. It is stated that they had been nominated by the Bar Association to interview "Roy".

The following reply dated 11 August was received to-day.

Dear Sirs.

One lawyer at a time can see sees "Roy" any day between 10 to 12 a.m. and 2 to 5 p.m.

Consequently Mr. B. Iqbalkrishna Kapur went to the jail at 2 p.m. and had three hours talk with Mr. "Roy."

It is learnt Mr. "Roy" is looked after well though he finds room very damp with terrible smell all round. "Roy" is learnt to be very anxious about the interview with Maulana Hasrat Mohani and Mr. B. Narainprasad Arora which has not been granted so far by the Superintendent of the District Jail. He wants all those facilities allowed to the Meerut "conspiracy" case prisoners be extended to him also.

READING 50 NEWSPAPERS DAILY.

He had been reading over 50 newspaper daily. He has written letters to the editors of several papers including the "Hindustan Times" "Leader," the "People" the "Daily Herald" "Hindu", "Liberty" and "Chronicle" to send him their papers regularly.

DEFENCE COMMITTEE FORMED.

An informal meeting was held this evening at Dr. Jawaharlal Rohtgi's dispensary were a defence committee consisting of 10 members with Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru, president, Moulana Hasrat Mohani, working president, Narayainprasad Afora, Ajay Kumar Ghosh, Kunwar Brijesh Singh, Surajprasad Awasthi, Dr. Jawaharlal Rohtgi, and Newalkishore Bhatiya, as members. Mr. Peareylal Agarwal is appointed treasurer and Mr. Haribarnath Shastri as secretary.

Messrs. Iqbalkrishna Kapoor, Mukundcharan Nigam, Shriratna Shukla and Syed Zakivahi have offered their services to Defence Committee. A strong finance committee consisting of Dr. Jawaharlal convenor and Maulana Hasrat Mohani, Narainprasad Arora, Nawalkishore Bhartiya, Lalloomal Dalal and Kunwar Brijesh Singh was formed. It was resolved that the Defence Committee will go round to-morrow and as often as possible to collect funds.

OUR NEW PICTURE-PUZZLE COMPETITION.

—:o:—

"Answer The Question" Competition.

For full particulars see next Sunday's "Chronicle."

Easy, interesting and enterta ining. Big Prizes.

"Paris" At The Excelsior

—:o:—

Owing to the great success of "Paris", the fine musical comedy which has been drawing crowded houses at the Excelsior, the management have arranged for a extra matinee show at 4 p.m. on Thursday.

The picture closes its run on Friday and will not be continued for second week as it has already booked for another centre of the Madan's circuit.

AFTER DINNER HOPES AND FEARS

(Continued from page 1.)

ji. If the Irwin spirit was not kept alive by the bureaucracy, Britain and India were in for serious trouble.

Referring to the acute economic depression in the world markets and particularly in India, Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas endorsed the suggestion of some of his friends who believed that the present atmosphere of abnormal economic crises was hardly conducive to a proper appreciation of the problems confronting the R. T. C. It had better be postponed was the implied suggestion.

The gathering dispersed at 11-30 p.m.

STATES PEOPLES' CLAIM IGNORED.

—:o:—

Ramananda Chatterjee On R. T. C. Personnel

PRINCES CANNOT SPEAK FOR PEOPLE.

CALCUTTA, Aug. 11.

On behalf of and as president of the All-India State Peoples' Conference, Mr. Ramananda Chattarjee has issued the following statement:— "Complete lists of the members of the reconstituted Indian Round Table Conference and of its Federal Structure Sub-Committee have been recently published. Some Provinces and some political and communal organisations and groups have complained that they have not been given adequate or effective representation in the Conference, whilst other groups have received excessively large share of representation.

STATES PEOPLE IGNORED

But it cannot be said by them that their claims or those of any other considerable group or important organization have been ignored by Government. The only section of the people of India, and it is very large section, who can rightly assert that its claim has been entirely ignored, is the vast aggregate of more than seventy million people known as the people of Indian States represented by the All-India States People's Conference. Both in the last session of the All-India Conference in Bombay and in sessions of different regional States' People's Conference, Government were urged to accord adequate representation to the subjects of the States in Round Table Conference and its sub-committee, particularly in Federal Structure Sub-Committee. But far from being given adequate representation, the subjects of the States have not been allowed even a single representative. This is most unjust, unwise, and most unstatesmanlike omission on the part of the Government. It is sure to create grave discontent in the States and give rise to strong and persistent agitation.

MAKE YOUR VOICE HEARD

Along with other well wishers of the people of the Indian States, I would urge them do all that is possible in a constitutional and non-violent manner to make their voice heard in India, in Great Britain, and all over the civilised world. The celebration of the States Peoples week in the different groups of States during the current month present opportunities for them to make their existence felt in all peaceful and constitutional ways.

PRINCES CANNOT SPEAK FOR PEOPLE

I know some Indian princes have claimed to be representatives of their people. There may be a few princes who mean well and try to some extent to do good to their people. But even they cannot be admitted to be the spokesmen of their people. King George Fifth Conforms the will of the British people and makes their good the sole object of his public activities. Yet even he, does not arrogate to himself the position of representative of his people. Members of the British Parliament elected by them are their representatives. Let not Indian Princes therefore make an assurd claim which their Suzerain, popular and constitutional monarch King George Fifth does not make.

GROWING INFLUENCE OF NATIONALIST MUSLIMS.

COMMUNAL SETTLEMENT UNACCEPTABLE

Bombay Hooliganism Condemned.

Mr. Rafi Ahmad Kidwai, Secretary All-India Nationalist Muslim Party, has issued the following to the Press:—

The Working Cmomittee of the All-India Nationalist Muslim Party met at Dr. Ansari's residence in Bombay on August 7 and the following days.

Dr. Ansari, Maulana Abulkalam Azad, Mufti Kifayatullah, Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan, Dr. Alam, Dr. Syed Mahmud, Messrs. Abdul Majid Khwaja, T. A. K. Sherwani, S. A. Brelvi and Rafi Ahmad Kidwai attended the meeting.

Besides transacting other important business the Committee decided to send deputations to different parts of the country to explain the aims and objects of the Party and to organise party branches where they do not exist

CONFERENCES HELD

Since the All-India Muslim Nationalist Conference at Lucknow two provincial conferences have been held—one of Bengal nationalist Muslims at Faridpur and other of the U. P. at Meerut. Both these Conferences were well attended and demonstrated popularity of the Party in these two provinces. It has been decided to hold similar Conferences in Behar, the Punjab, the N. W. F. Frontier, Sindh, the C. P. and Madras.

UNACCEPTABLE COMMUNAL SETTLEMENT

There was a suggestion to express resentment at the exclusion of the Party from the Round Table Conference, but the Committee refused to waste its time on the question. The almost unanimous support that the Party has received from the educated Muslims and its ever growing influence in the Muslim masses makes the Party sure of the fact that communal settlement which conflicts with its basic principles, will be acceptable neither to the Muslim community nor to the country. For the time being the Government and the Anglo-Indian press may pat Maulvi Shafi Daudi and his likes but they know that in the final reckoning they will have to deal with us.

BOMBAY HOOLIGANS

The Committee also considered the situation created by the hooliganism organised by the reactionary Muslims in Bombay and at some other places to break our Meetings and assault and beat our workers. In Bombay every meeting convened by the Nationalist Muslim Party has been disturbed and in the presence of responsible police officers, speakers and members of the audience have been assaulted and beaten by hooligans. Lathis, knives and other weapons have been freely used as a result of which two persons have lost their lives, but no serious attempt has been made by the police to enquire into the affairs, to arrest the culprits or adopt preventive measures.

DESPERATE PLIGHT OF COMMUNALISTS.

The reactionary Muslims conscious of the weakness of their position are in a desperate plight and are reported to be contemplating even more despicable tactics. After much deliberation the Working Committee of the Nationalist Muslim Party has decided to continue its work undeterred. It has advised the Executive of its Bombay Branch to organise volunteer corps of its own pledged to non-violence, not to retaliate, but to maintain order in the meetings and to afford necessary protection to the speakers and audience in these meetings by coming in between them and the disturbers and braving their hooliganism.

'ZENITH' DRAKSHASAV.

Is The BEST TONIC Of The Day.

JINNAH HALL MEETING.

—:o:—

A Few Questions To Khilafatists

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Kindly publish the following few questions and I hope that the oracle of Love Lane will condescend to answer them in an early issue of the "Roznama-e-Khilafat":—

1. Who were those people who had captured the Jinnah Hall hours before the actual time?

2. Is it a fact that most of them, if not all, were armed with sticks, some with what is known as Eddie Polo sticks?

3. Is it not a fact that most of the gentlemen who had taken possession of the Hall tnd part of the dais which is usually reserved for literate persons, were persons who do not generally attend meetings and who do not understand even the A. B. C. of politics, much less of the Nehru Report and the Congress Formula? Should they be consulted when the future constitution is in the making?

4. Is it a fact that Hakim Abdul Jalil was belaboured mercilessly and that neither Maulana Irfan nor Mr. Qutbuddin nor any other prominent leader went for his rescue?

5. Why was this action of the hooligans, paid or honourary, not condemned by any of the Khilafat speakers who to all intents and purposes were the masters of the whole show or the controllers of the situation?

6. Were Messrs. Brelvi, Cnagla, Abid Ali and Ghulam Ahmad Arzu and Dr. Gour given any protection by the Khilafat leaders?

7. The noise, the vitsy abuses that were freely hurled at the Congressmen, the threatening attitude of most of the sirelings the brandishing of the sticks in and outside the Hall,—are all these things signs of healthy agitation and in consonance with the teachings of Islam?

8. Did any of the Khilafat speaker condemn, in undiluted terms, any of the above actions in the open meeting?

9. Was not the speech of the editor of the so-called "Insaf" provocative? Did he not excite the illiterate gathering against the few Congressmen who were seated on the dais? Did he not excite the "Mavalis" by falsely saying that the Congressmen and Mr. Brelvi in particular called the poor Mussalmans "mavalis"? Was such a speech made in good taste?

10. Why did the "Roznama-e-Khilafat" not refer to the scenes of rowdyism displayed at the meeting in the issue for Wednesday last? Why did it expunge them although the whole press was fill of horrible detail's aboot them?

11. Why was damage done to the Congress property? Why were the windows broken? Why were chairs thrown? Why were people clad in Khaddar alone chosen for attack?

12. Why was an altogether wrong and distorted report allowed to appear in the "Roznama"?

13. Is it not a fact that the hooligans were sent at the Hall with instructions to do the needful?

14. Are the following some of the sayings of the Prophet of Islam-may God's blessing be upon him? Was the action of the Khilafatists, and the rowdies, hooligans, mavalis in particular—call them by any name you like—in accordance with those sayings? They are as under:—

(a) He is a true Muslim who protects his brother, both present and absent.

(b) Do you love your creator? Love your fellow—beings first.

(c) God is not merciful to him who is not so to mankind.

(d) The best amongst you is he from whom good accrueth to humanity.

(e) Moslims are brothers in religion.

(f) A Muslim is he from whose tongue and hands Muslims are safe.

(g) The greatest enemies are those who profess Islam and do acts of infidality, and who without cause shed blood of man.

Yours, etc.,
"SHABNAM."

Bombay, Aug. 7.

THE VERAVAL AFFAIRS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Every wise man will strongly condemn and deplore the murders of certain Hindoos committed by some fanatic persons. At present it is desirable that firstly the culprits should be punished according to law and secondly to consider and deliberate over kinds of steps to be taken to prevent such occurrences in future. It is the duty jointly of the Hindoos and the Musalmans alike to work together in setting such an example to the culprits that such contemptuous occurrences be prevented to take place in future. H. H. The Nawab Saheb and his esteemed Dewan Saheb Mr. Mahommedbhai and other officials are doing their best in restoring communal peace once more in their State which is a leading State in Kathiawar. However, it has been brought to my knowledge that some persons not belonging to this State are taking interest in this matter by exciting feeling of the people in the State against His Highness, the Dewan Saheb and other officials. I assure you that not only His Highness and the Dewan Saheb but also other State officials have been straining to secure communal peace, and administering justice to the Hindoos and the Musalmans alike impartially. Some people it appears are accusing them that they are partial towards the Musalmans. It is needless to mention that it has become a practice to show opposition against men of responsibilities. Owing to this practice, hatred between Musalmans and Hindus is enhanced and it results in serious consequences. The Dewan Saheb Mr. Mahomedbhai is not only popular in Junagadh but also in the length and breadth of Kathiawar. It is not proper for the people to run him down instead of appreciating his meritorious services. All necessary steps are being taken to place the culprits in the Court of law and several arrests have also been effected. An independent European officer has already been appointed to carry on investigations. An additional Police has also been posted at Veraval. Both His Highness and the Dewan Saheb have pledged themselves that full and complete investigations will be held with a view to secure permanent peace in the State. Now let us see, what the outsiders (non-State people) are doing? They are raising disputes of diverse character and creating enmity between the rulers and the ruled. These persons who are exciting the masses against the ruler are the persons who are entitling themselves as the claimants for Dominion Status for India. On account of this deplorable conduct on their part they have disturbed the equilibrium of communal peace between the Hindus and Musalmans in this independent State. What else can be shown than hatred to these selfish persons? I appeal to my Hindoo and Mahommedan friends who hasten to bring about communal peace that they should preserve order till the investigations are completed, against the culprits, and then time will come when we shall strongly condemn the offenders and highly applaud the preservers of peace and order.—Yours, etc.,

SULEMAN CASSUM
HAJI MITHA.

Aug. 10.

HYDERABAD BUDGET FOR 1341 FASLI

Sir A. Hydari's Sunney

HYDERABAD (Deccan), Aug. 9.

Sir Akbar Hydari, Finance Member of His Exalted Highness the Nizam's Government has presented the Budget for the year 1341 Fasli (7th October, 1931 to 5th October, 1932). Owing to the present heavy fall in prices of agricultural produce and unfavourable trade conditions, the receipts are estimated at 784.72 lakhs only, which are 58.92 lakhs and 54.49 lakhs less than those of the normals of the period, of which it forms a part, and the Budget for 1340 Fasli respectively. The expenditure for 1342 Fasli is estimated at 761.78 lakhs, which still leaves a surplus of 23.04 lakhs. It is 57.39 lakhs less than the actual surplus for 1339 Fasli (80.43 lakhs) and 35.41 lakhs less than that of the Budget of the year closing (58.45 lakhs) Allowance has been made for a fall in revenue of 10 lakhs in Customs, 37.88 lakhs under Railways and 1 lakh in Forest revenue in consideration of the unfavourable economic conditions and trade depression. At the same time on the expenditure side provision has been made from the current revenues, excluding extraordinary grants, of Rs. 761.68 lakhs, which has raised it from Rs. 741.38 lakhs of the previous year. Although no allotment has been made beyond the normal from current revenues, extraordinary grants of Rs. 106.94 lakhs from past surpluses and 17.75 lakhs from the moiety of the savings the departments will carry forward. The Departments will carry forward and 5.12 for protective works from the Famine Relief Fund are being made with the result that in 1341 Fasli, the departments will have as much as 891.49 lakhs to spend as compared with 677.60 lakhs which they had at their disposal in 1340 Fasli. Sir Akbar adds:—

"These figures show in a striking way the manner in which the system of departmentalisation of the Finance assist the spending departments in times of temporary economic depression to carry on their activities unhampered by sudden cuts due to what is expected to a temporary financial stringency."

LOST ART OF BOWLING

Easy-Going Players Who Prefer Batting

Mr. Neville Cardus, the great critic, writes in "The Field", of July 11:—

I am afraid this article will be called pessimistic by some readers before they are through with it. Well, my only defence is that I do at least enjoy my pessimism. During the Test match against New Zealand, the English bowling at times would have driven me to tears—had I been a sentimental person. But I warrant that I'd have wallowed in them—like the young lady in the gallery at the old-time melodrama. "It's orl right: Eliza", said her sweetheart, trying to comfort, her—"It's orl right", don't take on so—it ain't real!" And the girl replied convulsively: "You leave me alone; I'm enjoying myself."

The only cricket, which leaves me bored is mediocre cricket: if I cannot be moved to lyric praise by genius, give me futility to curse it with all my heart. And goodness knows, there was no small amount of futility in England's cricket against New Zealand.

The worst example happened on the closing day—and nobody has commented upon it, to my knowledge. At 3 o'clock New Zealand were almost beaten; they were only 176 ahead with eight wickets down; and three hours remained for play.

At this "psychological" moment, no England bowler could produce a ball good enough to get rid of Allcott who, for no less than 50 minutes, stayed at the wicket with Lowry, until it was too late for England to win.

The point is that this crucial ninth wicket stand, which added utmost case—the bat down the line of the ball, always meeting it with the middle. The English bowlers let the match slip out of grip with the utmost helplessness and lack of resource.

"BOWLING WITHOUT LENGTH".

In successive Test match seasons, the tale has been the same, our bowling has not possessed reliable length. In 1929, a youthful South African XI achieved a total of 492 for eight against England at the Oval as well as 171 for one at Birmingham. Last year, the Australians scored runs against our best bowlers with ease. And now, a "green", New Zealand XI—all honour to them!—are able to amass nearly 500 for nine wickets!

The more we have changed the English bowling in Test matches since 1928 the more it has remained the same thing—poor of length. Here is the secret of our troubles. Ask any umpire who is "standing" this year in county cricket—ask him if it is not true that all over the land an average of it not true that all over the land an average of two long-hops an over is the sad case of contemporary English bowling. Years ago, whenever a bowler pitched a short ball on the leg-side he invariably apologised to his captain: "Sorry, Sir, it slipped!"

What is the cause of this loose stuff that now-a-days enables young colonial batsmen to polish their batting records in this country? For my part I look for the reason in the absence of great captains of cricket. There is too little authority now-a-days, too little severe direction. County bowlers do not practise hard at the nets. And "in the middle" they tend to "wheel them up" without concentration. The policy amongst a lot of them is to go in for batting—the easier job!

There are no fast bowlers in cricket at the moment and few really clever slow spin bowlers. The one occupation means hard work, the other means prolonged study. Of course, the modern cricketer blames the "perfect" wicket when you tell him he can neither bowl fast nor spin the ball dexterously and keep a length. "There is no encouragement to bowl", he tells us, forgetting that in the last few years he has been presented with a smaller ball and larger stumps.

The "perfect" wicket apology will not do. No bowler ever had to work on a wicket which was smoother than the masterpiece which Sam Apted used to prepare for Surrey matches in the glorious days of Tom Richardson. The land of the "perfect" wicket is Australia: Yet, since the War, the two best fast bowlers of our time, and the two best slow spin bowlers have all come from Australia—I mean Macdonald and Gregory, and Malley and Grimmett.

No; the "perfect" wicket cannot be held responsible for the decline in bowling in this country. We must, rather, look into the hearts of our paid players. They have found that by scoring 50 in two hours they can maintain a pleasant way of livelihood—not overpaid, may be, but more enjoyable and prosperous than the pits, warehouses, and offices from which the bulk of them have emerged.

THE GOLDEN AGE.

It was the amateur spirit which in the golden age of English cricket lifted the game to the heights and set an example to the great old "pro's". It was the amateur spirit that inspired the play of New Zealand at Lord's especially the superb onslaught for two hours of Cremb, who bowled in England's second innings as though ready to burst his heart.

I do not say the professional cricketer is an entirely economic man. He is often a spotsman of enthusiasm so much so that it might well seem "altrily snobbish to state the fact. But the game is his daily round and common task; naturaly he must, if subconsciously, be tempted to find out the safest way of getting his work done. That way is to give his main thoughts to batting.

I have seen few cricketers this year, paid or unpaid bowl with energy displayed by Nigel Haig at Old Trafford last Saturday in the Lancashire v. Middlessex match. He revelled in the deadliness and beauty of his incomparable outswinger. How many county bowlers to-day obviously send down their overs hour after hour as though in love with their work all the time? Freeman certainly—and good old Fred Root, of Worcestershire, both of them definitely "Old Masters."

PUNJAB MAIL TRAIN OUTRAGE CASE

Eight Witnesses Examined On Tuesday

KHANDWA, Aug. 11.

At to-day's hearing in the Punjab Mail Train Outrage Case, eight more prosecution witnesses were examined. Sub-Inspector Mahasingh gave a graphic account of how he effected the arrest of one of the accused namely Deonarayan. Witness said that on receiving information at about four in the morning he proceeded to the place of occurrence with the requisite police help. He along with a head constable alighter at mile 333 where the train was actually stopped and started going along the railway line. On the way witness met a permanent way gang working on the line and on inquiry found that a young man had travelled by the same track an hour and a half prior. Witness came across a motor trolly occupied by the Deputy Chief Engineer and Resident Engineer who were on their way to Mandwa. Witness explained his mission and got into the trolly and gave chase to the suspect.

They had travelled some miles when they saw a young man going along the track. Hearing the noise of the trolly the man took to heels, got down the track and made his way into the jungle. All the officers got down the trolly and gave chase. The suspect, however, gave them the slip and the party returned in the trolly to Chandni where witness not help of Mr. Young, Permanent Way Inspector who was working there with his gang. The party once again started in search of the suspect. The coolies divided themselves into small parties and reconnoitred the dense jungle which lies on both sides of the railway line. Mr. Young stationed himself on the line hoping to sight the suspect crossing the line. They were successful in that the suspect was seen crossing the track about a couple of miles from Chandni station. He crossed the line and took shelter in a cottage near-by. Finally the accused was captured and brought to Chandni.

Sub-Inspector's evidence was corroborated by Mr. Young who was the next witness.

The last witness to-day gave an account of how he was instrumental in having another of the accused arrested. Witness met accused Yeshwant Singh took him to his house fed him, elicited certain information from him and secretly communicated with the police.

Dr. Phadke of Bhusaval deposed he had issued two sick certificates in the names of Deonarayan and Yeshwant Singh on 21st July.

Other witnesses deposed regarding the absence of the two accused from duty in Bhusaval since 21st.—A. P.

USE OF THE WORDS DENTAL SURGEON

Decision In High Court

In the Chancery Division Mr. Justice Farwell granted an injunction to restrain Mr. Wilfred Henry Weeks, dentist, of Prince of Wales Road, Norwich, from using the style or description of "dental surgeon." The applicants for the injunction were the British Dental Association whose case was that the only persons entitled to use the style "dental surgeon" were dentists who held degrees or diplomas, or were in practice when the Dentists Act 1878 was passed and registered under that Act.

Mr. Weeks, who was registered under the Dentists Act 1921, had been in practice for a specified number of years before 1921 and, it was contended, was not entitled to style himself a dental surgeon.

Mr. Justice Farwell said that a person who used the style "dental surgeon" suggested to the public that he had a degree or diploma or some status under the 1878 Act. Mr. Weeks had neither, and therefore could not use the description.

Mr. Weeks, who is a member of the Incorporated Dental Society, was granted leave to appeal.—"Manchester Guardian."

Chandernagore, August 11.—Monsieur Vendomme, Administrator of French Chandernagore who took over charge from Monsieur Champion charge from Monsieur Champion on July 23, died yesterday at the local hospital following short illness. The funeral took place this afternoon.—A.P.

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Bombay Cotton

Bombay, August 12.

Following quiet advices from New York, our market opened at Rs. 152|4 for Broach A.|M. delivery. There was heavy short-covering and prices advanced to Rs. 154|12. At this level there was increased selling influenced by unfavourable political news. Liverpool opened quiet at a decline of 2 points against an expectation of a rise of 2 points. The tone of the market is uncertain and there is absence of fresh buying. The market ruled rather quiet during the last hour and closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

Broach J|A 140.
Broach A|M 152|12.
Oomra D|J 132.
Bengal 118.

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, August 12.

February	110.40 plus 1.30
August	119.30 plus 1.30
Novmeber	112-50 plus 1.50

COTTON TENDERS.

Bombay, Aug. 12.

	To-day.	Total.
Broach S.-A.	300	21,300

ROOM RATE

Bombay, Aug. 12.

Bengal D|J 119.
Broach A|M 153.
Broach J|A 142.
Oomra D|J 132.

SPOT RATE

Bombay, Aug. 12.

Bengal	134	130	126	122
Punjab	132	128	124	120
Rajputana	133	129	125	121
Broach	152	148	144	140
S. D.	—	—	—	—
P. A.	160	156	152	148
R. V.	154	150	143	142
Dholera	148	144	140	136
Kalajin	154	150	146	142
Cutch	160	156	152	148
Surat	212	208	204	200
Rajpipla	212	208	204	200
Navsari	227	223	219	215
Oomra No. 3	144	140	136	132
C.P. No. 1	156	152	148	144
C.P. No. 2	150	146	142	138

READ COTTON SALES

Bombay, Aug. 12.

100 Ralli B. Wun 12 on.
100 Do Katol 120.
100 Moon Mill Sadli 149.
100 Bhaldas Mavji, Maheji 133-1|2.
100 Toyomankwak Jalna 135.
142.
100 Toyomunkwak Jalna 135.
100 P. Crystal & Co. Wun 142-1|2
100 do Nasrulaganj 138.

READY COTTON.

Bombay, Aug. 12.

Bengal Superfine	129
Bengal Fine	124
Bengal F.G.	119
Sindh-Punjab Fine	124
Sindh-Punjab F.G.	119
Wardha-Hingh Fine	142
Nagpur Savner Fine	144
Yeotmal Fine	138
Arvi Fine	139
Amraoti Fine	137
Khamgaon-Akola Fine	137
Mulkapur Fine	134
Khandesh Fine	134
Muthia Fine	127
Muthia F. G.	122
Nanded/Purna F.G.G.S.	142
Jalna/Sailu F.G.G.S.	135
Parbhani F.G.G.S.	137
Burwah Sanavad Fine	137
Indore/Ujjain Fine	137
Broach Fine	151
Broach F.G.	147
Compta Good	172/77
Jinja	237/42
Busoga	242/47

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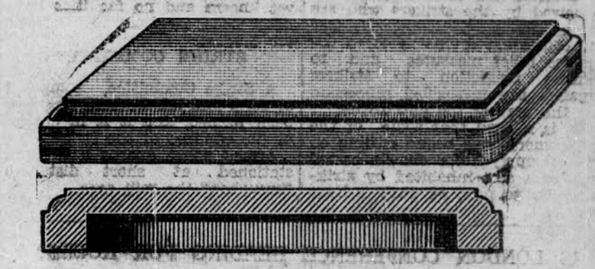

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INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, Aug. 12.

In full-pressed Bales,	Yesterday.	Since 1st Sept. This year.
Khandesh	218	324,672
Central India	102	338,926
Barsi and Nagar		163,675
Hyderabad-Gaorani		85,598
Berar		589,974
Central Provinces		372,355
Total Oomras	320	1,880,200
Dholera		280,532
N.-W. Provinces	255	93,452
Rajputana		52,746
Sind-Punjab	2	122,735
Broach	135	302,472
Coompta & Dharwar	26	92,953
Westerns-Northerns		48,708
Cocoanada		24
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	2	42,618
Persian	30	1,144
American		136,714
Egyptian & African	47	323,673
Comilla, Burma & other sorts		702
Total	817	3,378,673

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

1st Sept. to 6th Aug.

In full-pressed Bales.	Yesterday.	This year.
Europe	1,470	591,675
Japan & China	6,050	1,765,595
Coast Ports	159	25,014
Up-country by Rail		217,572
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan		86,053
Total	7,679	2,675,819

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"It Is Not Right To Put Russia Beyond Pale."

RUSSIAN DEBT NEGOTIATIONS NI PARLIAMENT.

FINANCIAL POSITION OF RUSSIA WAS SOUND

In the House of Commons on July 23, Mr. DALTON (Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs), in reply to Sir Kingsley Wood (C.—Woolwich), said that Lord Goschen had reported on the present state of the negotiations on the question of the Russian debts, and the Foreign Secretary (Mr. Henderson) was greatly disappointed that so little progress had been made. The Soviet delegates did not appear yet to have submitted any proposals for a settlement or even to have indicated what categories or types of claims they were prepared to allow as ranking for settlement, or under what conditions. The work had therefore not progressed beyond the stage of exchange of information and explanation, and Mr. Henderson had informed Lord Goschen that he proposed to take an early opportunity to represent to the Soviet Ambassador the necessity of putting forward practical proposals if the negotiations were to be brought to a successful conclusion. Mr. Henderson hoped to see the Ambassador to-morrow (Thursday).

Sir KINGSLEY WOOD (C.—Woolwich): After all these months of wasted time does the Foreign Secretary propose to put a time limit on the negotiations?

Sir W. DAVIDSON (C.—Kensington): When the Foreign Secretary sees the Ambassador will he point out to him that after this Committee has been appointed for nine months Sub-Committee A, dealing with £180,000,000 of British claims, has not met once, and that Sub-committee B has not met for two months owing to the attitude of the Soviet?

Mr. MARJORIBANKS (C.—Eastbourne): In the meantime are we going to guarantee their purchases?

Mr. DALTON: The last question is entirely irrelevant. As to the sub-committee not having met, I have not the least doubt that when my right hon. friend sees the Ambassador he will speak very frankly on the subject.

Mr. MARJORIBANKS: Is the right hon. gentleman in favour of throwing good money after bad?

There was no reply.

CREDITS FOR RUSSIA.

On a vote for £90,000 for export credits for the Overseas Trade Department.

Sir P. CUNLIFFE-LISTER (C.—Hendon) criticised the policy of the Government regarding the credits given to the Soviet Government, which, he said, were not only the most contentious but the most important part of their credits policy. In the six months ended May 30, 1931, the credits given to Russia amounted roughly to £2,500,000, while the credits to all other countries, including the British Empire, were £1,419,000. As a further large credit to Russia was proposed it would appear that the Export Credits Department was rapidly becoming a branch of the Bank for Russian Trade. He did not propose that day to argue whether the granting of credits to a Government which had repudiated and persisted in repudiating, as they had learned only that day, was a right move except to say that for this country, which lent all over the world, it was doubly dangerous to pass credits for a country which repudiated since it was an encouragement to other countries to do the same.

It was surprising that a Government and a party which insisted upon a fair wage clause in all public contracts should encourage semi-slave conditions in Russia. (Conservative Cheers).

After the new trade agreement Soviet purchases from this country fell from £9,000,000 to £6,000,000 in six months and in the next six months, including re-exports, to between £4,500,000 and £5,000,000. Russia's purchases were very much greater from the United States in spite of the fact that she had accorded the Soviet no recognition, gave no State export credit facilities, and enrolled Russian imports, and the purchases from America were of articles which this country could supply. It was nothing but blackmail that we were to take whatever terms Russia offered.

GOVERNMENT REPLY.

Mr. GILLETT (Parliamentary Secretary to the Overseas Trade Department), in reply, said the objection taken to granting credits to Russia on the ground that it assisted her to compete with our industry would apply to the whole work of the department, which was concerned with giving guarantees for the trade of our merchants with all parts of the world. The department in every case of credit was guided by the Advisory Committee, eight of whose members were appointed by the late Conservative Government.

The object of the credit policy was to assure for the business men of this country a certain proportion of the risk which they were taking in the different markets of the world, and there had been no change by the Government or the Advisory Committee in the policy pursued. An explanation of the difference in the credit methods of the United States and this country was to a certain extent contained in the report of the Macmillan Committee, who stated that export facilities here were not so complete as those provided by some other countries. The term for credits with Russia had been steadily lengthened to thirty months, but it was not possible for him to give a comparison in this and other respects with other individual countries.

He knew there was a balance of trade in favour of Russia but the same was true in the case of Canada, the United States Belgium, and other countries, and we did not for that reason refuse to trade with them. Taking the figures of import, export, and re-export trade between this country and Russia, they were in 1924 £11,000,000. They afterwards rose as high as £19,000,000, but fell to under £5,000,000 under the last Government. He submitted that any comparison of policy of this and the Conservative Government from the point of view of its effect on trade was all in favour of the Labour Government, and justified the action they had taken. At any rate, they had given the most careful consideration to the subject of Russian trade.

Many of the things done in Russia were no more acceptable to those on the Government side than to those on the Opposition side, but where would our trade be if we were to go round the world to see if we agreed or disagreed with this or that Government? Under the Tsarist regime there were many things which were distasteful to those holding views similar to his own, but it was not suggested then that business relations should be terminated. Far from it. In one of the crises it was money from this country that helped the Government of Russia to tide over revolution. Sir P. Cunliffe-Lister asked the Government to institute a new procedure in our relations with other countries. He (Mr. Gillett) fully recognised the importance of fulfilling obligations, but he also recognised the extreme importance of not holding up our industries year after year while discussions were going on.

In his view in their present policy, looking ahead for a few months at a time and bringing in first one industry and then another, they were following the wise course.

The industrial world had made great sacrifices for finance, and now it was for finance to be used to rescue industry if possible from its parlous condition. This was one of the methods which should be pursued in that direction.

MR. E.D. SIMON.

Mr. E. D. SIMON (L.—Manchester) said he was unable to tell from his speech whether Sir P Cunliffe-Lister wished to increase our exports to Russia or to stop them, but it was astounding how in these discussions the vital importance of recovering our export trade seemed to be forgotten. The thing agreed on by all the signatories to the Macmillan report was that every possible effort must be made to save it.

In the Russian Government we had the largest single buyer in the world. Unfortunately, we were on relatively bad terms with that buyer, largely owing to the action of the last Government. What could we do to make up for this bad start? The export credit scheme was one means of helping. Sir P. Cunliffe-Lister referred to the decision to extend credit for heavy engineering machinery as nonsense. He entirely ignored the fact that the action of the Government was due to the fact that Germany and Italy, where wages were lower than in this country, were giving two years' credit, and that obviously, if business was to be done, we must give as good terms as others.

Policy was, of course, a matter for the Government, and he had no desire to criticise the work of the Department or of the voluntary committee, which had done very valuable work. The question he wanted to raise was the directions as to policy given by the Government to the Department. These, he took it, were contained in the Niemeyer report, which made it clear that the first object of the Department was solvency—solvency first and service second. It was a relatively small-scale experiment to see whether assistance could be given to British industry by insuring against the risk of non-payment of debts. The final aim of the Committee, according to the Niemeyer report was "to facilitate the final transference of the business from Government control." Meantime, he presumed that the Department was building up reserves, and it would be interesting to know as regards Russian trade what those reserves were up to the present.

"What is the effect," asked Mr. Simon, "of the present regulations on helping our export trade to Russia? A credit of two years was promised, which is adequate. The cost of insurance is about 10 per cent. per annum, or over the two years no less than 20 per cent. is to be added to the tender price so far as the guaranteed portion of the work is concerned, which is generally between 60 per cent. and 75 per cent. of the whole job. Germany recently made an agreement with Russia under which this same risk is guaranteed for 4 per cent., and the Italian Government has an even lower charge.

"Is this a reasonable policy for us to pursue? We have from the Liberal benches constantly urged the Government to make every endeavour to secure more work for our factories in order to prevent unemployment. I know they are anxious to do this themselves. The Rural Housing Bill, carried through this House a few days ago means that they are pledging about £10,000,000 in order to get forty thousand houses built, and undoubtedly a substantial portion of this £10,000,000 will be recouped through saving in unemployment insurance.

"But this argument applies much more strongly to the export trade. Nobody doubts that Russia is prepared to order goods from this country to the extent of many millions a year, and is even anxious to do so, owing to our being such a good customer of hers. It is not only in the national interest to get a larger share of this business, but if one considers the matter arithmetically, it is clear how big that interest is. Take an order for one thousand pounds' worth of engineering machinery. At least £750 of this consists ultimately of wages, and if these wages are not paid unemployment insurance that would have to be paid by the nation amounts to more than £250, or over 25 per cent. of the cost of the order. Every additional thousand pounds' worth of goods sent to Russia, therefore, means a saving of £250 on unemployment insurance.

"Under these circumstances, is it fair that the individual firm should be asked to take what is after all a political risk of the failure of the Russian Government to meet its debts? Every time a firm sells a thousand pounds' worth of machinery to Russia that firm is saving the country, and largely the Exchequer, £250 for unemployment insurance. Surely the Exchequer might take the risk of the other insurance, which the Export Credits Department rates at present at 10 per cent?

"If the Government are really serious about doing something for unemployment here is the best chance they have."

£100,000 A DAY.

Mr. JOHNSTON (Lord Privy Seal): There are more orders being booked now for the Russian market than ever, reaching a total of £100,000 a day.

Mr. SIMON: But is the Lord Privy Seal content with £100,000 a day?

Mr. JOHNSTON: We have arrangements made for £6,000,000 of these orders this year.

Mr. SIMON said he was glad to hear it, but the Right Hon. gentleman should not be content with that while he was putting the present burden on the exporter. "I beg the Government," added Mr. Simon, "to give very serious consideration to this matter. If they want British industry to send goods to Russia, it is unreasonable to charge four times as much as Germany or as Italy, for insuring the risk. The least they ought to do is to take this responsibility as cheaply as any other Government, and I suggest that they should deal with this matter on broader lines, that they should take over the whole of this risk without any charge to industry and so do what can be done by a Government to encourage a really substantial increase in our exports to Russia, an increase sufficient to make a very appreciable difference in our unemployment figures." (Hear, hear)

Sir J. SANDEMAN ALLEN (C.—Liverpool) urged that credit for what Russia purchased from us and cash for what we purchased from Russia was a preposterous business arrangement.

AN INDEPENDENT CONSERVATIVE.

Major R. GLYN (C.—Abingdon) urged that we should approach this subject as a matter of business and in no party spirit. It would be foolish to consider that Russia would remain as it is. A young generation was growing up there trying to work out a great experiment, and if we did not meet their demands they would get it from somebody else. (Hear hear).

He was in Russia before and during the war and last year, and was convinced it was vitally important for us to study the psychology of young Russia. He did not consider Stalin's recent declaration as sinister. It showed, he believed, that Russia was turning away from its original purpose to the control of monopolies and public authorities, which we were the first to introduce, and that we were advancing upon a road that would bring us to a point of juncture. It would be a good thing for Russia and for us if there were many more British subjects in Russia to lead the people on lines which we believed to be right, and it would not be right to put obstacles in the way of our exports going there. (Ministerial cheers).

"I do not beliebe," Mr. Glyn exclaimed, "it is right to put Russia beyond the pale. (Loud Ministerial cheers). While we all deplore that Russia has not met her debts, and is using political me-

"I do not believe," Mr. Glyn exunfortunate, it will never stop until some other people stop political propaganda against her. (Ministerial cheers). The grave financial position of the world is too critical, and if we are to save our children we must approach this problem without prejudice and not allow our minds to be befogged and confused as to the actual position. (Cheers). When we are considering the question of credits, surely there can be no doubts as to where our duty lies. Our first duty lies towards the taxpayers, to see that no undue risks are taken with British credit. We have no business to make ducks and drakes of our resources.

"I do hope," Mr. Glyn concluded, "that we shall at any rate, show, we are anxious to help and assist and that we want to see not only Russia but China, Persia, Turkey and other countries with whom we were once so friendly to be in close association with us again and help Russia to get on her feet so that she may pay her debts to those people who have helped her to get out of her period of adversity. (Cheers).

Mr. STRAUSS (Lab.—Lambeth) regarded Mr. Glyn's speech as one of the greatest features in a debate on this subject that had been heard for a long time.

Mr. WISE (Lab.—Leicester) described as preposterous the policy which had been advocated that we should attempt to draw a ring around Russia. There was no chance of such a policy succeeding and if it did succeed, it would be the worst catastrophe that could befall the world and would prevent any hope of a return to prosperity for Europe.

Russia imported last year from all countries £90,000,000 of manufactured goods and raw material and between £50,000,000 and £60,000,000 worth of machinery. The total contribution of British export credits to that total was somewhere in the neighbourhood of £400,000. British goods still enjoyed their repute in Russia, and the friendship of the Russian people for the British people was still a vital factor in the relations of the two countries. He advocated a further extension of British export credits generally.

Mr. OWEN (L.—Hereford) welcomed the bringing back of the debate from bogy politics and vague economics. Russia had not repudiated a single debt since the Communists took the government over. They could not expect a firm which took over the offices of its derelict predecessor to pay the old firm's debts. (Conservative laughter). What about France, who had repudiated? (Labour cheers). He had recently visited Russia, and though the people were very nearly cracking under the strain he was confident that the Five-Year Plan would succeed.

Mr. RAMSBOTHAM (C.—Lancaster) suggested that 30 months' credit to enable Russia to build up her heavy industries was altogether too short. It would only result if alarm came in a financial collapse similar to that which had occurred in Germany under the short-term credit system. While it was too late to go back upon this policy of financing foreign industries, we were running grave risks in giving this artificial stimulus to the Russian industries, which, if successful would inevitably become competitors of ours.

GOVERNMENT REPLY.

Mr. GILLETT replied to various points raised in the debate. He said he had met representatives of the Soviet Government and the Ambassador and had discussed with them various problems connected with the Export Credits Department. In no case, had the Government ever taken the line of over-ruling the decision of the Advisory Committee.

The financial position of Russia as looked at by one who was responsible for the Department of Overseas Trade was such that there was no greater risk to-day in carrying on this business with Russia than there was when the export credits scheme was started.—"Manchester Guardian."

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CATCHING THE TRAM-CAR

—:o:—

A PHILOSOPHICAL CAUSERIE ON 'DHOBIS'

(By * * *).

Last week, I allowed half a dozen tram-cars to pass by while I fell in a muse.

MIXED LINEN

No, I am not in love: not, that is to say, that I am conscious of (after all, Herr Freud or one of his first conscious ought to know better). Nor am I normally absent minded to the point of waiting on at the corner of the road without catching my tram-car. I protest righteously, I have no palate for alcoholic drinks although I am not likely to make a moral issue of my personal habits (I am afraid I have no morals worth speaking of: I say that 'en passant'). What am I thinking of? I don't know and really couldn't say. My thought is half reverie, half-trance. It is almost sub-conscious. But I imagine 'dhobis' have something to do with my mental activity: and I know they are muddled up with the heroes of the French Revolution and certain Greek philosophers who are, of course, mere names to me.

'BHOBIS' ALL

The 'Dhobis' are, I readily admit, a peace-loving and peaceful race of artisans. I had almost said artists: I rather believe they 'are' artists, critical more than creative. Washing soiled linen does not differ, fundamentally from washing your neighbours' morals. I am myself a 'dhobi' of a kind: I should quite tarve if I did not take in washing, clean, iron and put it out. Thoughts, ideas, opinions—it's linen or it's nothing. Plato himself was a washerman who took in any amount of linen not only from the Socratic ward-robe but from his next door neighbours'. He was superb at ironing .....

WHAT'S "LAUNDRY"?

But I disgress, do I? Then, there was Robespierre....No; Yes. We are discussing 'dhobis' and you cannot very well tell one from the other of them. Take Mirabeau ....well, it's all washing of dirty linen—royal, patrician, plebeian, soiled with honest sweet or dirty with bloodstains,—washing it clean and making an art of it all. I stand here on the pavement of—Road speculating on 'dhobis' and their contribution to human civilisation. I turn and regard with curiosity the man who sits behind a counter and transacts the 'dhobi's' business. He hangs a signboard, "..... Laundry." It is ticklish: one cannot help smiling. What is a laundry? I ask myself. I don't know; I must refer to the New English Dictionary.

URBANITY OF 'DHOBI

It sounds as revolutionary as Robespierre. In what respects is a laundryman different from the plain, unsophisticated washerman or 'dhobi'? Should I step up this ".....Laundry" and invite the clean shaven, Mahatmic looking- fell-fed, well-groomed (and I dare say, well-shod) elderly gentlemen who sits behind his counter for an academic discussion 'apropos' the terminology in the minor occupation of civilised humanity, namely, washing of soiled linen? He looks patriarchal, kindly, with his well pruned but grey moustache. I try to scan his Mahatmic halo: he must have put it aside or sent it in for washing.....

BURMESE REBEL CHIEF

How Saya San Was Captured.

A telegram from Mandalay stated that U. Nyana, the leader of the Shan States rebellion, had been arrested and U. Nyana admitted that he was Saya San, who is reported to be the leader of the rebellion in Burma.

Further developments in the direction of identifying the man will be intetresting.

A reward of Rs. 5,000 was originally offered for Saya San's arrest, this sum being later augmented to Rs. 10,000. Saya San, soon after the rising in the Tharrawaddy District, was reported to have fled to Alantaung and, on the capture of that stronghold, he made for the Yomas, visiting later Prome and Thayetmyo. Before the rising in the Tharrawaddy District, he was, according to a number of rebel leaders who were arrested after the battle of Htandaw, stated to have visited the Pyapon District and to have gone to Dedaye make arrangements for the tattooing of rebels and appointing lieutenants, the chief among whom was an aged Burman, Aung Hla, who led the rebels at Htandaw and was later sentenced to death.

HUNT FOR SAYA SAN.

Saya San was later reported to have made his way to the Shan States and to the Siamese border, and a communication was sent to the Siamese Government with a view to his apprehension on his arrival in that country. The information received by the authorities proved, however, to be incorrect. Soon after this a Burman, answering the description of Saya San, was arrestetd in Thaton, but on further inquiries being made he was found to be a lay teacher in the Thaton District and released.

During the early days of the rebellion in the Tharrawaddy District, Saya San was suspected to be the leader of the rebels by the police, to whom he was well known for years as a fortuneteller and a quack doctor. He had been twice convicted for running unauthorised lotteries and was once accused of murder. He was a common kind of adventurer who lived by his wits in various parts of Burma and only took up politics a few years ago.

REBEL CHIEF'S COOK'S STORY.

Saya San's cook was arrested at Paungade. According to him Saya San was addressed as Sayagyi. The Sayagyi, we are told, was a strict vegetarian, with the habits on an ascetic. He had two other persons with him in his so-called palace. They conversed closely with the Sayagyi, but it was the Sayagyi alone who gave orders to the Sitbogy: (big army officer), who was sometimes called for from below. The Sayagyi, we are told, was Inaccessible except through his officers in the bivouacs below. There were strict orders that when he was asleep he was not to be disturbed under any circumstances.

This cookboy is only 18 years of age. His version of the attack on the "palace" by the Burma Rifles is that when a gunshot was heard the Sayagyi asked, "Did you hear the gunshot?" He replied in the affirmation and ran followed by the Sayagyi. He, however, gave two inconsistent stories as to what happened to the Sayagyi. He at first said that the Sayagyi followed, but when he took a bend he did-not see him any more. The other statement was that he saw the Sayagyi run in the direction of Letpadan. His demeanour on the whole indicated that he was attempting to keep back a great deal and was unwilling to tell the truth. Saya San's cook is Kyaw Thin by name and was a Kanni Villager.

DESCRIPTION OF REBEL LEADER.

The following is a free translation of the police notice in Burmese describing Saya San.—"Saya San, alias San Sha alias San Kyaw, concerned in the rising of Tharrawaddy, son of Ko Myaing Wcon and Ma Hmyaw, of Shwebo District, within the Mugan police station jurisdiction, and having been born in Ihayetkon village, now absconding.

"Description.—Ago, 49; height, 5 ft. 4 in.; slim; bald headed, shape of head long and tapering; broad receding fore-head; thick eyebrows; big black eyes; aquiline nose; open mouthed with prominent teeth; broad chested; narrow faced; brown complexion; a scare one inch long on the right side of the fore-head; both thighs tattooed; a slow and deliberate speaker; walks uprightly; is in the habit of wearing a white cotton under-longyi with two longyi over it.

"Whosoever can apprehend the above Saya San or can give information continuously leading to his arrest, a reward of Rs. 5,000 will be given to him.

(Sd.) H. F. Reynolds,
District Superintendent of Police
Tharrawaddy District."

This notice was posted on all public buildings and police stations.—"New Burma."

GURKHA LEADER AT AMRAOTI

(From A Correspondent.)

AMRAOTI, Aug. 11.

Thakur Chandansingh, President All-India Gurkha League was given a public reception by the Hindus of Amraoti.

In a public meeting at Ganesh Theatre, Mr. Khaparde presiding, Thakur Chandansingh in reply traced the history of Gurkhas in general and of those in India in particular. He described their plight, both under British rule in India and Nepal Rule in Nepal. He exhorted the audience to help the Gurkhas in bettering their condition.

Thakursaheb paid a visit to Hanumanvyayamshala, Amroti and expressed great satisfaction at the progress of the institution.

ACTIVITIES OF INDIAN INSTITUTE OF BANKERS

—:o:—

Equipping Young Men For Positions Of Trust

The fourth ordinary general meeting of the Indian Institute of Bankers was held at the headquarters of the Institute in Bombay on Thursday. Sir Osborne A. Smith, President of the Institute, occupied the Chair. In the course of his speech he said that although 187 members resigned during the year, 354 new members were enrolled. The total membership as at date is 1,431. We are hopeful that this number will increase gradually as the benefits to be derived from the Institute became more and more widely known among the young Bank men of this country. He appealed to the senior men—the Managers and other high Officials of the Banks—to assist them in encouraging their staffs to join up if they have not already done so.

From an educational point of view their efforts had been very encouraging. The Associate Examination of the Institute continued to attract more candidates every year. There was also a marked keenness among members to improve their knowledge by the study of text-books on Banking and other kindred subjects. This had been further stimulated by the organisation of lectures, study-classes and prize essay competitions. The Journal of the Institute, too, had proved its usefulness and continues to be popular with members.

He stressed the value of the Institute to all concerned with Banking in India and, in particular, to younger men. The chief need of the present day was for greater efficiency; and the Institute, by the organisation of examinations, lectures, etc. was of very considerable value in equipping young men of energy and ambition for positions of responsibility and trust in the future.

ECONOMIC CRISIS.

The president then touched on the economic crisis through which India and the world was passing. This crisis, he said, was engaging the whole-time attention of the great economic leaders of all countries, but there seemed to be no unanimity amongst these leaders as to the cause or the remedy, though most agreed that maldistribution of the world's standard of value gold and overproduction of commodities were largely contributory to the slump. When one realized that the teeming millions of India and Asia were half-starved and less than half clad, one could scarcely agree that there was any over-production in regard to requirements, but there was certainly overproduction relative to the purchasing power. If that was conceded, the question then arise as to how the purchasing power can be stimulated, and one answer readily presented itself—by the rehabilitation of silver by the reasonable stabilisation of its value in relation to gold. If that could be accomplished, he felt sure the improvement would be immediate and lasting, and it would not be long before surplus commodities were absorbed and some measure of prosperity restored.

The following business was then transacted at the meeting:

(1) The Council's report and the Statement of Accounts for the year ended 31st December 1930 were then adopted unanimously.

(2) In addition to the retiring members of the Council who were re-elected, Sir Lalubhai Samaldas, C.I.E. and Mr. N. L. Puri were elected to Membership of the Council for the ensuing year.

(3) Sir Osborne A. Smith was re-elected President.

(4) Messrs. A. F. Ferguson & Co. were again elected Auditors for the ensuing year.

IN THE INTERESTS OF MUSLIMS.

Why Shafi Daudi Is Going To London.

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 11.

Mr. Muhammad Shafee Daudi, M. L. A., Working Secretary of the All-India Muslim Conference, before leaving here, stated that the step he took in connection with the nomination of Congress politicians to the Round Table Conference was clearly his duty in the interests of the Mussalmans of India. There was nothing personal as he held both Sir Ali Imam and Dr. Ansari in high esteem.

An offer of membership of the Round Table Conference could not prevent him from giving expression to the feelings of the community on this issue. The Working Committee and the Executive Board of the All-India Muslim Conference had had the advice of Mr. Jinnah and the idea of boycotting the Round Table Conference had been radically modified. He hoped that all parties would end the unpleasant controversy.—A. P.

WHEN MILK GOES SOUR

Homely Hint To House-Wives

One of the greatest grievances of the housewife during the sultyr days of summer is that the milk "simply will not keep for two hours." Well, there are ways and means to make the milk keep, and even though it does turn sour, what of that? There are many appetising dishes which can only be made with sour milk.

Perhaps it is not generally known that milk assimilates more readily than anything else.

To keep milk fresh, therefore, it should be stored in a clean, sweet larder, apart from strong-smelling foods.

BUTTER MUSLIN.

Moreover, basins and jugs of milk should always be covered with fine butter muslin.

In thundery weather you will find an earthenware cooler of immense value

You simply fill the cooler with water and place the bottle in it. This ensures the milk remaining sweet through the hottest day.

Milk receptacles should be washed in cold water immediately after use. This is because the albumen in milk coagulates on heating, and is then difficult to remove from the sides of the jug or can.

Afterwards wash then in very hot water, but never wipe them dry. They should be inverted to drain, and remain thus until they are required again.

The need for absolute cleanliness in dairies is constantly being brought before the public. But unfortunately, quite intelligent women frequently imagine that a pure milk supply depends wholly upon the dairy.

They overlook the fact that the need for case is quiet as great while the milk is in the house.

IMPURE MILK.

Children's ailments can often be traced to impure milk. Moreover, it is frequently proved that the contamination takes place after the milk has been delivered.

Diarrhoea in children, for instance, is often traced to domestic rather than to dairy contamination of milk.—The "Daily Herald"

DEPUTATION TO MAHARAJA

Kashmir Muslims Postpone Date.

SRINAGAR, Aug. 11.

The Muslim deputation to His Highness the Maharaja of Kashmir which was to have waited on His Highness yesterday, has been put off to another date, to be settled, as the deputationists stated that they were ignorant of the 10th having been fixed for the Maharaja receiving the deputation.—A. P.

LAHORE "CONSPIRACY" CASE UNDERTRIAL ON TRIAL.

For Going On Hunger Strike.

LAHORE, Aug. 11.

When the case against Bhagram, one of the Lahore "Conspiracy" case accused was taken up in the Central Jail by Mr. Basheer Haider, the Magistrate on a charge of going on hunger-strike and thereby violating the jail regultaions (under Section 52 of the Prisons Act) Defence Counsel filed a statement questioning the validity of trial in jail without the sanction of the local Government and pleading that the accused not being in his proper senses owing to a paralytic ailment, was not able to follow the proceedings and make a statement.

The Magistrate overruled both objections, holding that the District Magistrate's order was enough for such a trial. With regard to the second plea, he was satisfied with the statement of Major Sondhi, Superintendent of the Central Jail, that the accused was in his senses to follow the proceedings. The defence then sought permission to cross examine Major Sondhi. The Magistrate refused permission at this stage. Finally the defence prayed for adjournment of the case for a fortnight with a view to procuring revision of the order from the High Court. The Magistrate fixed 1st September as the date of the next hearing.—A. P.

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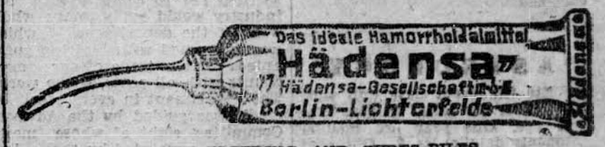

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Katori ,,	10000	---	@8 Sep.
x Iyo ,,	5962	6 Aug.	13 Sep.
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suffering from impotency, weakness, depression, nervousness, lassitude, Insomnia and exhaustion

FERTILINE (for women)

suffering from sterility, retarded development, apathy, flabby figure, irregular menstruation and Leucorrhoea

Prepared according to the latest research work on Glandular theorapy.

Price Rs. 7 for 100 tablets.

Illustrated 48 pages booklet on Rejuvenation with testimonial sent free.

Dr. RICHARD WEISS, Ph.D., M.A., F.C.S., (Berlin).
Virilline Depot Indian Agency
185, Princess Street, Bombay.

SHIPPING NEWS

Exports & Imports.

ARRIVALS.
August 12.
Vinstra, Toft, Gothenburg.

DEPARTURES.
August 13.
Brauenfels, Elbo, Karachi.
Subedar, Jones, Rangoon.
Tango Maru, Uchinra, Kobe.
Baroda, Readman, Busrah.

LOADING.
August 12.
Steamer Comorin for Sydney.
Steamer Barpeta for Busrah.
Steamer Sultania for Rangoon.

S S Vinstra:—The L. Edward Ltd. steamer, Vinstra, arrived in harbour yesterday from Gothenburg, with a general cargo.

S S Brauenfels:—The L. Edward Ltd., steamer Brauenfels will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Karachi, with a general cargo.

S S Subedar:—The T M Company's steamer, Subedar, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Rangoon with a general cargo.

S S Tango Maru:—The N Y K Steamer Tango Maru, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Kobe, with a general cargo and 20 passengers.

S S Baroda:—The B I S N Company's steamer Baroda, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Busrah, with a general cargo and passengers.

ALEXANDRA DOCK

Bombay, Aug. 12.
1 Tango Maru, Kobe, 13-3-31 N Y Kaisha.
2 Malwa, London, 22-8, M M & Co. Co.
3 Clan Macvicar Bhawnagar 16-8 J Finlay and Co.
6 Trafford Hall, Karachi 15-8, K. Nixon and Co.
7 Himalaya, Trieste, 16-8, L Triestino.
9 Masula, U. K. 29-8, M M & Co.
11 Ariosto, Marmagoa, 16-8, J Finlay & Co.
12 Braunfels, Karachi, 12-8, L. Edwards Ltd.
15 Karanja, Durban, 12-8-31 M

VICTORIA DOCK

1 Ward Colombo 13-8 L Edwards Ltd.
2 Borneo Maru, Osaka, 20-8, O S Kaisha.
3 Baroda, P. Gulf 13-8 M and Co.
4 Vita N.F., N.F. M M and Co.
5 Jehangir Jeddah 12-8 T Morrison and Co.
7 Jalarashmi, Karachi, 12-8, Scindia S N Co.
12/13 Mirzapore, Japan, 16-8, M M. and Co.
14 Jamnagar Bedi Bunder, 14-8, Laiji Naranji and Co.
15 Lalita, M'Coast, 13-8, Malabar S S Co.
16 Laxmi, NF, NF, National S S Co

PRINCESS DOCK

A Ahmedi, NF, NF, S Hassum and Co.
B Subadar, Rangoon, 12-8, T. Morrison and Co.
C/R Ellora, N F N F, M M & Co.
D/E Dogra, Calcutta, 16-8, T Morrison and Co.
G. Sophie Marie, M'Coast, 14-8 Merchant S N Co.
K. Vasna Busrah 14-8 M M & Co.
M Sultania, N F N F, Scindia S N Co.

STEAMERS EXPECTED

FROM LONDON.
Comorin, 14-8-31, P & O S N Co.
Ranpura, 21-8-31, P & O S N Co.
Mantua, 28-8-31, P & O S N Co.
FROM PLYMOUTH.
Hatrana, 30-8, M M and Co.
FROM LIVERPOOL.
Castalia, 22-8-31 G. T. Co.
City of Melbourne, 15-8, K. N. Co.
FROM HAMBURG.
Weissenfels, 17-8 L. Edward Ltd.
Neidenfels, 29-8 L Edward Ltd.
Altenfel 5-9, L Edward Ltd.
Libenfels 17-9, L Edward Ltd.
FROM ROTTERDAM.
Tullisse 24-9 L Edwards Ltd.
FROM GENOA.
Genoa, 25-8-31, M. Italiana.
FROM NEW YORK.
City of Orn, 14-8-31, F. F. Cambell and Co.
Cometekerk, 26-8-31, F. F. Cambell and Co.
FROM CHINA AND JAPAN PORTS
Kidderpore, 17-8-31, P & O S N Co.

INCOME-TAX AND SUPER-TAX

Statutory Statement Of Account Prepared, Audit of Books of Firms Undertaken

B. L. THOSAR
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT
495—497, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.
Telephone No. 22997.

Rajputana, 28-8-31, P & O S N Co.
Pilsna 28-7-31. L. T. Co.
Tokustima Maru, 12-8-31, N. Y. Kaisha.
Iyo Maru, 30-8-31, N. Y. Kaisha.
Nagato Maru, 18-9 N Y Kaisha.
Sunko Maru, 8-9 O S Kaisha.
FROM AUSTRALIA.
Mooltan, 14-8-31, P & O S N Co.
FROM DURBAN.
Khandalla, 15-8-31, M M & Co.
Karagola, 11-9, M M and Co.

SAILING DATES OF STEAMERS FOR LONDON

FOR LONDON.
Malwa, 22-8, P and O S N Co.
FOR NEW YORK
Ward 13-8, L Edward Ltd.
FOR HAURE.
Masula, 29-8, M M & Co.
FOR HAMBURG.
Vinstra, NF, L Edward Ltd.
FOR KOBE.
Tango Maru, 12-8-31, N. F. Kaisha.
Borneo Maru 20-8, O S Kaisha
Mirzapore, 16-8 P & O S N Co.
FOR BUSRAH.
Vasna, 14-8, M M and Co.
Barpeta N F M M & Co.
FOR RANGOON.
Sultana N F S S N Co.
FOR TRIESTE.
Himalaya, 16-8 L T Co.
FOR CALCUTTA.
Dogra, 16-8 T M Co.

STEAMERS FIXED

FOR LONDON
Malwa P and O S N Co.
FOR NEW YORK.
Ward L Edward Ltd.
FOR HAURE.
Masula, M M & Co.
FOR HAMBURG.
Vinstra, L Edward Ltd.
FOR CHINA AND JAPAN PORTS
Borneo Maru O S Kaisha
Mirzapore P & O S N Co.
FOR RANGOON.
Sultana S S N Co.
Dogra, T M & Co.
FOR TRIESTE.
Himalaya L T Co.
FOR BUSREH.
Vasna M M and Co.
Barpeta M M & Co.
GENERAL LANDING DATE.
Sophie Maris 11-8-31.
Irrawadi 11-8-31
Dayawati 11-8-31.
Jalarashmi 12-8-31.
Malwa 11-8-31
Trafford Hall 11-8-31
Himalaya 11-8-31

EXPORTS.
Bombay, Aug. 12.

S S Malwa for Alexandretta:—10 bales cotton yarn, F F Campbell and Co.

For Marseilles:—245 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros.

S S Masula for London:—200 cwt. linseed oil cakes, H. Ramji and Co.; 2000 cwt. linseed oil cakes, W. T. Suren; 3000 cwt. linseed oil cakes, K. M. Nathoo; 3000 cwt. groundnut oil cakes, K. M. Nathoo, 5000 cwt. groundnut oil cakes, W. T. Suren; 2000 cwt. groundnut oil cakes, Birla Bros.; 1000 cwt. groundnut oil cakes, Strauss & Co.

For Haure:—175 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros.

S S Traffordhall for Liverpool: 50 bales wool raw, W. T. Suren: 20 bales wool raw, A. J. Calcuttawala; 81 bales wool raw, W. Latham & Co.; 6500 cwt. myrabolum, Amin & Sons.

For Antwerp: 1500 cwt. kardi seed T. S. Thadmi & Sons; 200 cwt. castoroil, Gujarat Oil Mill and Manufacturing Co.

For Marseilles:—30 bales cotton fly, V. A. Saue.

For Barcelona:—125 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros.

S S Sonnenfels for Hamburg:—300 cwt. groundnut oil cakes, H. Ramji & Co.

S S Venttra for Gothemburg:—48 bales cotton yarn waste, Chimanlal & Sons.

S S Himalaya for Suez:—18 bales cotton yarn, A. El. Ejil.

For Portsaid:—30 bales cotton yarn, A. El. Ejil.

For Vienice:—100 bales cotton raw, Ralli Bros.

S S Tango Maru for Hongkong: 7 cwt. fish mones, Currimbhoy & Co.

S S Mirzapore for Shanghai:—3800 bales cotton raw, Ralli Bros.

For Kobe:—200 bales cotton raw, Breul & Co.; 500 bales cotton raw, J. K. Kaisha Ltd.

For Osaka:—100 bales cotton raw, J. K. Kaisha.

For Yokkaichi:—700 bales cotton raw, J. K. Kaisha Ltd.

S S Borneo Maru for Shanghai 300 bales cotton raw, Ralli Bros.; 500 bales cotton raw, J K. Kaisha. Ltd.

For Osaka:—100 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros.

For Yokkaichi:—200 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros; 500 bales cotton raw, J. K. Kaisha Ltd.

For Kobe:—590 bales cotton raw, Valkart Bros.

IMPORTS.
Bombay, Aug. 12.

S S Ellora Agent, M M & Co. from Rangoon:—9336 bags rice. 1370 bundle teak scantlings, 421 bundle teak parts.

From Colombo:—20 cases ale; 195 casks tallow; 37 bales wool.

From Cochin:— 11 cases rubber; 19 cases mats; 245 cases coir yarn; 183 cases coir rope.

S S Vita Agent, M M & Co. from Busrah:—75 boxes silver coins; 4 bundles gold; 44 bags sheep skins.

From Karachi:—32 bags pistas; 1005 bags wheat; 26 bags figs; 670 bags gram; 20 bags gram dhall; 14 bags fish manure; 165 bags fish; 260 bags barley; 69 bags kish mish; 385 bags rice; 37 bags rice raw; 16 bags matro.

S S Malwa Agent M M & Co. from London:—24 cases electrodes; 40 cases blue; 25 cases Lams; 99 cases milk food; 113 cases plumago; 77 cases castor oil; 35 cases barley; 62 cases newspaper; 48 cases rape; 60 cases gin; 28 cases blanco; 60 cases tyres; 50 cases cigarettes; 125 cases lime juice; 56 cases chocolate; 74 cases soap; 367 cases whisky; 25 cases cordials; 175 cases winecarnes; 130 cases biscuits; 90 cases whiting; 110 cases cement; 58 bundle tubes; 61 cases boot polish; 165 cases vinegar; 105 cases o.'stores; 23 drums dyes; 67 drums varnish; 356 drums paint; 555 bars

From Charoute:—130 cases brandy.

From Bordeax:—200 cases brandy.

From Haue:—250 bundle copper sheets.

From Amsterdam:—435 cases beer; 200 bags caraway seeds; 31 cases wine.

From Rotterdam:—65 cases cheese; 40 cases farmina; 85 cases beer.

From Marseilles:—129 casks chemicals; 50 cases gum; 250 cases almonds; 257 cases alum discs; 37 cases vermouth; 50 cases chalk; 27 cases cotton tissue; 172 bales spun silk; 170 bales silk yarn; 25 cases brandy; 275 cases milk; 58 cases tyres; 1200 cases tibc.

From Alexandria:—50 bales cotton.

From Aden:—911 bags chora.

STOCKS & SHARES

SHORTS COVERING IMPROVES PRICES.

Natural Reaction.

Bombay, Aug. 12.

The share market ruled steady to-day and mill shares after opening at about yesterday's closing prices, improved on short covering, Bombay Dyeing opened at Rs. 677/- and closed at Rs. 683/2. Fazal shares opened at Rs. 315/- and closed at Rs. 321/4. Pearl shares opened at Rs. 185/- and advanced to Rs. 190/-. In the miscellaneous section Burma shares opened at Rs. 255/- and hardened to Rs. 260/-. Tata Steel ordinary shares opened at Rs. 18/14 and improved to Rs. 19/12. Imperial Bank shares were placed at Rs. 845/- and partly paid at Rs. 213/12.

To-day's steadiness is nothing beyond a technical readjustment mostly due to short covering. There is absence of any fresh demand as there are no prospects for any material improvement in the general outlook. The Ex-

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

—:o:—

Bombay, August 12.
Bombay Dyeing 677;82;79;83;
Centry 221;23;24
Colaba 87
Crescent N. 57.
Fazul 315;21;19;23;21
Indore 331
Madhowji 11
Nagpur 318;20;22
New Great 113;15;
Pearl 185;91;88;91
Simplex 55
Swadeshi 247;52;50;
Burma 355;58;60;59;6;
Hydro 406;7;
Tram 97;98-2.
Deff. 280.
Ord. 18-14;19-12-
Bundi 12-8
Indian 140;46
Katni Ord. 156.
Alcock 211;10;

change ratio is having its ruineous effect and money is very tight. The financial situation in England is taking a grave turn. Owing to heavy decline in the prices of cotton, both cloth dealers and mills are put to heavy losses. The impoverished masses are not likely to buy cloth when it is a question of food. The whole economic structure is facing a grave crisis. It will be read with interest that the decline in American cotton prices is said to have killed the textile industry of the United States of America. The decline in the prices of American cotton is due to large yield per acre, but the effect of it will ruin our cotton growers. Thus there are no chances of any improvement in the general trade in the near future. It is not time to buy shares although they appear cheap, but cheapness does not guarantee good dividends. The business for October settlement will commence from the 20th inst. Government Securities opened easy on lower London quotations but owing to short covering there was a small improvement.

MILLS.

Bombay, Aug. 12.

100	Ahm. Advance	255-0
50	Apollo	1-0-0
10	Bom. Cotton P.	3-8-0
500	Bom. Cotton	95-0
250	Bombay Dyeing	683-2
250	Bradbury P.	127-8
250	Bradbury	135
100	Century	224-6
500	Central India P.	113-12
100	Central India	321-14
100	Colaba	83-12
100	Coorla	137-8
100	Crescent	57-8
250	Currim.	50
250	David	80
250	Dawn	480
200	Ed. Sassoon	40
1	E. D. Sassoon D.	0-3
100	Elphinstone P.	20
100	Elphinstone	2-4
250	Fazulbhoy	321-4
100	Finlay	65-0
1000	Framji Petit	150
100	Gokak	100-0
1000	Hindustan	1290-0
100	Indore-Malwa	331-4
250	Jamshed	3-0
50	Kasturchand	8-2
100	Khatau	72-8
100	Kohinoor	112-8
250	Laxmi	760
100	Madhowji	11-4
250	Madras United	260
1000	Maneckji Petit	700
100	Meyer Sassoon	35
1000	Morarji	350
50	Mysore	95
200	New Great P.	130
200	New Great	115-10
100	New City	50
250	Pabani	108-12
250	Pearl	190-0
100	Phoenix	270-0
10	Premier	1-0
100	Shapurji	6-8
1000	Sholapur	1620
250	Simplex	55-0
100	Swan	65-0
100	Swadeshi	250-10
25	Tata P.	15
25	Tata	19-6
500	Vishnu P.	577-8
500	Vishnu	1265-0
1000	Western	680

BANKS.

100-50	Baroda	65
50-25	Central	15-0
£10-5	Eastern	66-0
500	Imperial	845-0
500-125	Imperial Cont.	213-12
100-50	India	74-0
5	Union	3-1-0

CEMENT.

10	Bundi	12-8
70	Gwalior	67-8
250	Indian	146-4
100	Katni 1st P.	103-8
100	Katni 2nd P.	106-4
40	Katni Def.	638-12
100	Katni	158-4
10	Punjab P.	8-8
10	Punjab	7-2
100	Shahabad	155

INSURANCE.

10	Jupiter P.	7-8
15	Jupiter	6-13
15	New India	15-8
200-100	Oriental	1685
10	Vulcan	5-8xd.

ELECTRIC.

100	Ahmedabad	105-0
1000	Andhra Val. P.	977-8
1000	Andhra Valley	552-8
50	Bom. Tram P.	65-8
50	Bom. Tram	98-2
100	Tata Hydro P.	102-8
100	Tata Hydro	107-8
1000	Tata Hydro P.	1120-0
1000	Tata Power	382-8

RAILWAYS.

500	Ahm. Prantij	750
100	Amritsar Patti	101
100	Central Province	70-8
100	Dho. Barramati	85
100	Guzrat	39-8
100	Mandra Bhon	55-0
500	Tapti Valley	558-12

MINING.

10	Central India	0-8
10	Shivrajpur	11-8
150	Tata Steel 1 P.	115-10
100	Tata Steel 2 P.	40
30	Tata Steel D.	280-0
75	Tata Steel	19-12

MISCELLANEOUS.

100	Alcock	210-0
250	Bom. Steam P.	200-0
250	Bom. Steam	178-12
50	Bom. Telephone	41-0
8s.	Brit. B. Petrol	2-10-6
125	Bom. Burma Old	360-10
50	Bom. Burma New	128-2
100	Ind. Bleaching	130
15	Scindia	5-11
3 1/2	p.c. Govt. Paper	58-8-6
5	p.c. 1945/55 Tax Free	99-10

BOMBAY YARN MARKET

Prices Decline Half Anna

DEALERS NERVOUS.

Bombay, Aug. 12.

The important event during the week has been the publication of the first American Bureau Report on the 8th inst., which has proved to be a very bearish document and has created sensational changes in the yarn market. The prospects of a huge crop this year combined with a huge carryover have unnerved many a dealer in the yarn market and have produced a considerable excitement in the minds of the dealers, middlemen and consumers after the publication of the Report. Some of the dealers are shocked at the extremely bearish nature of the Report and a feeling of nervousness prevails in the whole market. There has been a sharp decline in all kinds of yarns to the extent of about half an anna per lb., but prices quoted are simply nominal in view of the fact that there has been no buying inclination from anywhere at present. The market seems to be utterly disorganized and unsettled and almost in a panicky condition to such an extent that buyers are not forthcoming even at any prices at the present moment. Dealers who have been holding stocks have been feeling very nervous to dispose of the same but in the absence of any buyers at any reasonable prices no business of importance has taken place. Reports from consuming districts are equally panicky and it seems as though no business of importance can be possible in the market at the moment so long as things do not settle down. The undertone is distinctly weak and it is believed that as the Cotton crop will be sufficient for two years there is no chance of a revival in the Cotton market for weeks to come and it is quite possible that a further decline in the cotton prices will be inevitable. In the circumstances the market is almost at a stand-still and the future tendency is distinctly weak in all kinds of yarns.

ENGLISH YARNS.

There is nothing important to report except that Manchester prices have declined by about a penny per lb., but no buying is in evidence at the moment.

JAPANESE YARNS.

There has been a decline in prices of all kinds of Japanese and Chinese yarns and the turnover is very very small. Sharp decline in Mercerized yarns as well as in twofold yarns is also in evidence. Forward prices have declined to the extent of about Rs. 10/- to 15/- per package but no business is reported.

ARTIFICIAL SILK YARNS.

The market continues dull and lifeless and turnover is very very limited and confined to only low grade qualities which are obtainable from fourteen to fifteen annas per lb. In better qualities offtake is very limited and for well-known brands only. Reports from consuming districts go to show that the weavers are gradually leaving this line and have been taking to cotton yarns or other lines as it does not pay them even living wages. The tendency is yet weak and prices are likely to decline further.

INDIAN YARNS.

Our Mills have been showing much eagerness to dispose of their stocks of yarns as well as cloth, but no buyers have been forthcoming on account of nervousness prevailing everywhere followed by the publication of the Bureau Report. There have been therefore no business of importance transacted during the week. There has been acute loss of confidence in the present level of prices and it seems it will take weeks before the markets settle down and confidence is again revived. Monsoon is satisfactory everywhere so far, but the political situation is far from satisfactory and with a considerably reduced capacity of the dealers and consumers it is very likely that the turnover will be considerably restricted during the next few weeks.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, August 12.
Khandeish 218 bales.
Central India 102 bales.
N. W. Provinces 255 bales.
Sind-Punjab 2 bales.
Broach 135 bales.
Compta-Dharwar 26 bales.
Tinnevelly and Cambodia 2 bales.
Persians 30 bales.
Egyptians 47 bales.
Cotton 817 bales.
Wheat 22517 cwts.
Linseed 313 Cwts.
Rape Rai and Mustardseeds 35 cwts.
Gingellyseeds 777 cwts.
Poppyseeds 75 cwts.
Groundnuts 3783 cwts.
Castorseeds 456 cwts.
Rice 38611 cwts.
Myrabollams 947 cwts.
Cottonseeds 374 cwts.
Gram 428 cwts.
Joowar 458 cwts.
Basley 1362 cwts.
Bagree 818 cwts.
Coal 2728 tons.

GOLD AND SILVER.

Bombay, Aug. 12.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Mint Gold, Ready	21	3	9
Mint Gold 1st Settlement	21	4	3
Mint Gold 2nd Settlement	21	5	0
Silver Ready	43	6	0
Silver 1st Settlement	42	13	0
Silver 2nd Settlement	42	8	0

Bombay, Aug. 12.

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

Bombay, Aug. 12.

F. P. Bales.	1931-32.	1930-31.
Receipts to date 11-8-31	23000	103000
Receipts Yesterday 11-8-31	1000	21000
Exports to date 11-8-31	28000	60000
Stock at Ports 7-8-31	2763000	1571000
Stock Interior Towns 7-8-31	772000	549000
Stock Liverpool 7-8-31	956000	813000
Visible Supply 7-8-31	5122000	3061000
Quantity in Sight 7-8-31	15000	73000
Quantity out of Sight 7-8-31	120000	103000

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, Aug. 12.

3 Months Discounts 4-11/32 per cent.
6 Months Discounts 5-1/8 per cent.
Bank of England rate 4-1/2 per cent.
Call Money 4 per cent.
One Month 4-3/4 per cent.
Three Months 4-3/4 per cent.
Six Months 4-1/2 per cent.
Tone of Money Market.—Dull.
Imperial Bank of India rate 7 per cent.

Tone of London Silver:—Quiet. India and China bought. China sold. Conditions unchanged.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF GOLD & SILVER

Figures For July

BOMBAY, Aug. 12.

The Collector of Customs, Bombay, has issued the following statement, showing the total value of imports, exports and re-exports of merchandise and imports and exports of gold and silver (foreign trade private) of the Bombay Presidency, excluding Sind, during the month of July 1931, as compared with the same month of the previous year:—

	July 1930	July 1931
Imports of merchandise	4,34,17,358	3,96,38,743
Exports of Indian produce	4,35,44,715	2,74,72,544
Exports of foreign merchandise	23,17,721	23,81,971
Imports of gold	53,93,763	8,37,827
Imports of silver	65,31,045	20,12,397
Imports of currency notes	1,24,345	67,445
Exports of gold	nil	62,67,009
Do. of silver	1,00,000	53,78,065
Do. of currency notes	nil	nil

THE SEEDS TRADERS' ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, Aug. 12.

Castorseeds Delivery Sept., Opening Rs. 33/11, Highest Rs. 33/13/6, Lowest Rs. 33/7, Closing Rs. 33/8/6.

Groundnut Seeds Delivery August, Opening Rs. 35/2, Highest Rs. 35/6, Lowest Rs. 35/-, Closing Rs. 35/2.

OFFICIAL COTTON ROOM RATES.

Bombay, Aug. 12.

	Sup.	Fine.	F.G.	Good.
M. G. Bengal U. P.	134	130	126	122
M. G. Rajputana	133	129	125	121
M. G. Panjab	132	128	124	120
M. G. Oomra No. 3	140	136	132	...
M. G. Oomra No. 1	152	148	144	...
M. G. Oomra No. 2	146	142	138	...
M. G. Broach No. 2	152	148	144	140
M. G. Surat	212	208	204	200

WHEAT AND LINSEED

BOMBAY, Aug. 12.

Wheat Sept.	3	7	0
Linseed Sept.	6	5	0
Wheat May 1932	4	0	6
Linseed May 1932	6	13	0
Wheat Spot	3	3	0
Linseed Spot	6	3	0
Casterseed	6	11	0
Groundnuts	6	14	0
Cottonseed	2	12	4

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The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. METHA IN 1913.

BOMBAY: THURSDAY, AUGUST 13, 1931.

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—:o:—

INTERESTING CASE UNDER GAMBLING ACT.

High Court Quashes Conviction.

The Hon. Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Barlee, quashed the conviction on Wednesday of the two accused who were sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 200 or three months' rigorous imprisonment by an Hon. Presidency Magistrate under the Gambling Act. In this case (1) Keshardev Barjunath Nasaria and (2) Srinivas his brother, were charged before Dr. Henricks, Hon. Presidency Magistrate, Mazagon Police Court under the Gambling Act. The facts of the case are that on the 24th January last, the accused were seen standing in the First Enclosure of the Race Course at Mahaluxmi and people used to go and whisper something in their ears. When the race started, the accused No. 1 used to jot down something in his book. Inspector Achrekar of the C. I. D watched both the accused till seven races were over. In the eighth race, he put them under arrest. On a search being made Rs. 30-4-0 and a Moti Race book with some marks against certain horses were found on the persons of the accused. The prosecution case was that these were the horses on which bets were taken by the accused

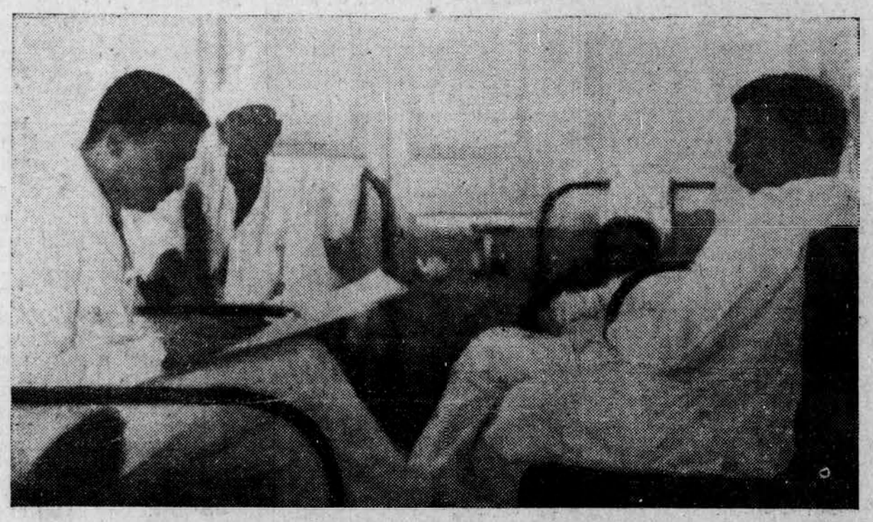
DEFENCE PLEA.

The defence of the accused was that they went to the races for the first time and they marked down the tips in the Moti's Book which they received from their friends.

The Chief Justice in acquitting the accused and squashing the sentenced remarked that there was no evidence to show that the accused went to the Race Course before

IMPOSSIBLE FEAT.

The prosecution theory was that the accused bets as Bookmakers, but no alleged bets were recorded in the book found with the accused. It was obvious that the system of verbal bookmaking would be impossible, as it would be an extraordinary feat to do so. The bookmaker would have to remember the names of the persons who waged bet, names of the horses, the amount waged and whether it was for win or place and the odds to receive. All these points, His Lordship remarked, were impossible to carry out without writing or at any rate without the aid of a system of code. On the other hand, there was some plausibility in the explanation of the accused. Under these circumstances, His Lordship set aside the sentence. Mr. Justice Barlee concurred with the Chief Justice."



Police Officials seated in the Congress Hospital recording evidence of those who were injured during the New Davar Bar picketing along with Sjt. Abid Ali.

DR. MOONJE'S SERVICES APPRECIATED.

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Hindu Mahasabha Passes 33 Resolutions

(From Our Correspondent.)

AKOLA, Aug. 10.

Hindu Bahasabha meet again yesterday, morning and afternoon, and 33 resolutions were passed during the sessions, important amongst them being those disapproving Congress Working Committee's communal formula, protesting against the extremely inadequate representation of Hindu point at the Round Table Conference, condemning the got up Muslim agitation in connection with Kashmere and the murder of prominent Hindus in Veraval, appointing a committee of inquiry consisting of Messrs. Ramarao, Deshmukh, ex-Minister, C.P., Chandrakaran Sharda and Anandpriya for same, deploring the Cawnpore riots and the callous indifference of local officials there, appreciating Dr. Moonje's services at the last Round Table Conference, and expressing full confidence in him, congratulating the Gurkha League on its support of national demand, appealing Hindus to organise constructive work of the Mahasabha, asking for Barrister Savarkar's release.

The conference sat late Sri Masurkar Maharaj, Pachalegaonkar Maharaj spoke at the end.

The session concluded amidst scenes of enthusiasm. Wonderful feats of archery were displayed in the afternoon session by boys of patwardhan's Vyayamshala Amraoti, and during the night the girls of Kanya Brahmacharyashram Baroda gave an interesting display of physical exercises and asanas.

The All-India Committee of the Mahasabha met at noon and elected a new Working Committee with Mr. Vijaraghawachariar as President; Dr. Moonje, working President, Pundit Malaviya and Messrs. Ramananda Chatterjee, Raja Narendranath, Kelkar and Bhai Parmananda as Vice-presidents and Jagatnarainlal General Secretary; Sjts. Padmaraj Jain, Gourishankar Misra, Ganpatrai as Secretaries and fifteen other members, including Sjts. Jayakar, Aney, Raja Narainlal Pitti Chandkaransarda Anandpriya, Raisaheb Gangaram and other prominent men from various provinces.

MR. JINNAH AS PEACE-MAKER.

Prefers Joint But Advocates Separate Electorates.

LUCKNOW, Aug. 11.

Mr. M. A. Jinnah addressed a meeting at the Bennett Hall of the Lucknow University this afternoon on the subject of the Present Political situation. Mr. Jinnah's speech followed the lines of his address to the students of Balrampur Hostel a few days ago, and he stressed the point that while personally he would prefer a settlement on the basis of joint electorate, he would not make a fetish of it, because he believed that the majority of the Mussalmans were for the separate scheme. For the sake of joint electorates, he would not jeopardise the bigger interests of India. He would welcome a settlement even on the basis of separate electorates, because he had no doubt that after two elections, Mussalmans themselves would abandon separate electorates. The present demand for separate scheme was really due to mistrust, suspicion and fear but when the Hindus and Mussalmans started working together, the Mussalmans would soon realise that separate electorates were not only not beneficial to them, but were positivtly detrimental to their interests.

Mr. Jinnah left to-night for Bombay.—A.P.

FERGUSSON COLLEGE SHOOTING CASE

Gogate Committed To Sessions.

POONA, Aug. 12.

Vasudeo Balvant Gogate, the accused in the Fergusson College Shooting Outrage, was this morning committed to the sessions for trial under Section 307 I.P.C, (attempt to murder) and Sections 19 (E) and (F) of the Arms Act, by Mr. Hyam S. Israel, Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Poona.—A. P.

Dacca.—Opening Shalimulla Muslim Hall of Dacca University on Tuesday morning the Governor referred to the derth of devotion that Muslim community felt to their religion and said that no one would deny Mahomedanism adn Muslim culture had very definite contribution to make to the life and progress of the province.—A. P.

TWO EX-PREMIERS ON TRIAL

"Damage To His Majesty's Property"

BRISBANE, July 22.

While the long-awaited Mungana Mines trial in which the Australian Federal Treasurer, Mr. Theodore, is involved, opened here the public galleries of the court were packed with spectators, and there was barely room for the army of newspaper men present. There are nearly 3,000 exhibits and a pile of documents three feet high.

The allegation of the Crown is that the four defendants—Mr. Theodore, former Labour Premier of Queensland; Mr. McCormack, another ex-Premier and Mr. Theodore's successor; Mr. Goddard, a former manager of the Chillagoe mines and smelters; and Mr. Reid, one of the holders of the Mungana leases, but not a member of the firm of Goddard and Reid, Ltd.,—are guilty of "conspiracy causing damage to the estate of his Majesty," with certain alternatives, including breach of duty as agents of his Majesty.

The defence state that the information available does not disclose any cause for action maintainable in the proceedings, and rely mainly on the Crown Remedies Acts (1874 and 1930).

The defendants deny any combination, conspiracy, or agreement as alleged against them.

CLAIM FOR RECOVERY.

£30,000.

The case is being tried before Sir James Blair, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Queensland and four jurymen, with the Government of Queensland as plaintiffs. The Government's claim for the recovery of £30,000 from the defendants is based on the findings of the Royal Commission which inquired into allegations made in the Queensland Legislature concerning certain mining shares said to have been owned by members of the former Labour Government.

Mr. Theodore declared the Commissioners' findings to be "the most dastardly possible," and resigned his post as Federal Treasurer. Subsequently, however, he rejoined the Federal Cabinet in his former position, an action which led to the resignation of two other members of the Australian Government, Messrs Lyons and Fenton.

SALE OF MINES.

The Crown say that the Queensland Executive, including Mr. Theodore and Mr. McCormack, on July 15, 1920, authorised Mr. Goddard to negotiate with Mr. Reid for the purchase of the Mungana mines for £40,000. It is alleged that in December of that year Mr. Reid, acting for himself and Messrs. Theodore and McCormack, offered to sell the mines to the Queensland Government for £40,000, the defendants "well knowing," the prosecution state, "that the fair and reasonable value of the mines did not exceed £10,000.

The jury was told at the openings of the case by counsel for the Crown. Mr. MacGroarty, the Queensland Attorney General, that their duty would involve unremitting attention to a great mass of complex detail. The story to be told, he said, would be one of the departure of men from the strict path of honesty—a regrettable story, as reprehensible as it was deplorable and obnoxious to what was accepted as the principle of honesty regulating the conduct of men and of the community.

CRISIS STARES LABOUR

—:o:—

All-Party Conference To Discuss Economic Proposals.

LONDON, August 12.

Government's determination to balance the budget and to take steps to re-create national confidence is reflected in the announcement that a special meeting of the Cabinet Economy Committee will to-day discuss the whole financial situation. Though the gravity of the present situation is realised, it is emphasised in well-informed quarters that there is no question of emergency measures. Government is likely to propose, however, an All-Party Conference to discuss the proposals of their Economy Committee and Mr. Neville Chamberlain is mentioned as the likeliest representative of the Conservatives and Sir Herbert Samuel as that of the Liberals, if the Conference is held.

Conservatives while anxious to support the Government legislation towards effecting economies opine that the responsibility for initiating such legislation is solely that of the Government and hence it is not certain that they will agree to any kind of the Three-Party deliberations. Reports of Cabinet split in the matter are stoutly denied, but it is an undoubted fact that Labour Government is facing the severest internal crisis, many of its supporters advocating heavier taxation rather than cuts in the social services.

It should be noted that about half of the 120 million sterling mentioned in the Economy Committee's Report to be found in order to balance the budget is on account of the usual provision for the repayment of the existing debt. Hence, the position is not so bad as it looks.—Reuter.

Cotton Trade's Losses

SEQUEL TO DROP IN RAW COTTON PRICE

LONDON, Aug. 11.

Rugby.—Heavy losses have been inflicted on the cotton trade in Lancashire owing to a drop in the prices of raw cotton yesterday to the general level of 3.64 pence per pound which is the lowest recorded figure for 31 years. The drop was a sequel to the surprisingly high estimate of the American cotton crop. In addition to the season's crop which is expected to yield 15 million bales, there are 9 million bales from the previous crops in stock in the United States and elsewhere. Stocks of raw cotton held in England are estimated at almost one million bales upon which the drop in value amounts in aggregate to about one-million five-hundred thousand pounds.—B.O.W.

Gift To Mahatma On Next Birthday.

OVER A CRORE YARDS OF HANDSPUN YARN

E. AND W. KHANDESH

(From Our Correspondent).

DHULIA, Aug. 11.

The Congress Committees of East and West Khandesh have jointly decided to present one-and-a-quarter crore of yards of hand-spun yarn to Mahatma Gandhi at the time of his ensuing birthday (October 2, 1931). Every one, who intends to take part in it, is called upon to give 2,000 yards of hand-spun yarn. To make up the full quota 6,250 members will be required in all. The organisers have made an appeal to all Congressmen in the two districts and especially to students to come to the forefront. The final date for receiving yarn at the local Congress Committees is September 15.

The annual general meeting of the Bombay Provincial Co-opera- Mr. Ramnikrai Mehta of Bombay and Mr. D. V. Gokhale of Poona were present on the occasion.

THE MYSORE CENSUS

(BY MAIL).

BANGALORE, August 11.

Figures are now available showing the distribution of the population of Mysore State according to the recent census among the various religions. The total population of Mysore, as finally verified, is 65,57,302. Of this total 33,53,963 are males and 32,03,339 females. Hindus number 60,15,830 Mahomedans 3,98,628, and Christians, Jains and Animists follow in the order named in respect of strength. Except in the case of Jews and those grouped as "Others" the males are slightly in excess of females. The percentage of increase in population for the major religions durng the decade 1921-31 is Hindus 9.8 per cent, Mahomedans 17.1 per cent, Christians 22.6 per cent and Jains 42.8 per cent.

Mr Marmaduke Pickthall Proceeding To England

SECUNDERABAD, Aug. 12.

Mr. Marmaduke Pickthall, Director of the Information Bureau, is proceeding to England to accompany the Hyderabad Princes on their visit to Muslim holy places.—A. P.

CONSTITUTION DAY IN COLOGNE

Celebrated By Shooting Affrays

LONDON, August 12.

Cologne.—Shooting affrays occurred in the streets for over two hours on the occasion of the torchlight procession arranged by the Republican organisation for the Constitution Day. Many shots were fired at the police who replied by firing without warning, wherever crowd collected. Numerous casualties are reported besides arrests. Cafes and theatres are closed.—Reuter.

SUKHDEV RAJ'S PETITION DISMISSED

Tribunal Holds That Segregation In Jail Is Legal

LAHORE, Aug. 7.

The Special Tribunal, trying the Supplementary Punjab Conspiracy Case, in which Sukhdev Raj is accused passed the following order this afternoon on the petition filed by Sukhdev Raj praying for association with better class prisoners than at present allowed by the jail authorities:—

"Sukhdev Raj accused has put in a petition alleging that the methods adopted by the Superintendent of the Jail for complying with our order of 20th July, 1931 with regard to his confinement are illegal and praying either that he be allowed unrestricted association with better class prisoners, or be enlarged on bail.

We have heard arguments both on behalf of petitioner and on behalf of the Crown and we are of opinion that the action taken by the Jail authorities is not contrary to any provision of the law relating to Prisons. It might with some show of justice be contended that the compliance with the law is more than technical, but then it is clear, as is shown in our order of 20th July 1931, that his previous method of confinement was only illegal under the letter of the law, and hat actually in the particular circumstances of the case it did not entail any real hardship. It may be remarked in passing that his actual position has improved since then, as he is now getting interviews in the Jail with the accused in the connected case about four times a week.

PRISONER'S DEMAND

Two main positions have been taken up on behalf of the petitioners. The first is that he is entitled to associate with better class prisoners like himself, and the second is that the bringing of a number of ordinary prisoners to his quarters every day does not constitute association within the meaning of the law. He claims that he should have free and unrestricted association for 24 hours a day.

With the latter contention we find ourselves in immediate disagreement. It is clear from Rule 577 of the Jail Manual that ordinarily prisoners are locked up from sunset to sunrise in their cells and barracks, it follows that such prisoners as are accommodated in separate cells must naturally be alone during the period. Nor can he claim the right to associate with every other undertrial prisoner, if only for the reason that this would be impossible as we are informed hat there are 500 such prisoners accommodated in 3 separate barracks. We are of opinion that, granted that association with ordinary undertrial prisoners is legal, there is nothing illegal in the methods adopted the association at his quarters with 3 or 4 such prisoners from sunrise to sunset. In this connection the allegations in Paragraph 3 of the petition are traversed by the Crown and the petitioner has admitted that the alleged orders are not being carried out in practice.

CRUX OF THE MATTER

We now come to the former contention, which is the crux of the matter, replying on Section II of the Special Rules framed under Section 60 of the Prisons Act petitioner has contended that his status is equivalent to that of an "A" class convict as described in Section III, wherever that is more favourable than the status of a "B" class convict under Section 17

We are not prepared to agree definitely to this, but we will concede it for the sake of argument. That being so he contends, Under Section III Rule 1 that he must be kept apart from other prisoners not of his class, and therefore if he is not to be in separate confinement he must associate with better class prisoners It so happens that the only other better class prisoners in the Central Jail are the accused in the connected case. Else he must associate with them.

But the Inspector-General of Prisons acting under Rule (b) and (c) read with Rule 69 of the Jail Manual has revised the Superintendent of the Jail's original order allowing him to associaes with them, and has ordered that he shall be separated from them. If this order is a valid order then the petitioner is in the same position as if there were no other better class prisoners in the jail, and to avoid anything in the nature of separate confinement he must be given association with ordinary undertrial prisoners as contemplated by Rule 569 of the Manual and the exception to section III Rule I of the Special Rules.

FEAR OF BREACH OF DISCIPLINE

We do not see how the validity of the Inspector-General's order can seriously be contested. On behalf of the Crown it has been stated that Government, in which term in prison matters must be included the Inspector-General, has in its possession certain definite information which gives it a reasonable apprehension that the constant association of Sukhdev Raj with the other accused is likely to lead to a serious breach of jail discipline. It does not seem to us that the Crown does not agree to disclose either the source or the details of its information. Nothing has been urged on the other side, which gives us any reason to doubt the statement by counsel for the Crown at the bar of this Court that the Inspector-General is acting *bona fide* on information received.

The words "necessary and expedient" in Rule 68 (e) of the Manual can only mean "necessary or expedient in the opinion of the authority passing the order." No other meaning is intelligible. A court cannot in our judgment interfere in such an order unless it can be shown that the officer is acting on a whim or a caprice, or does not actually hold that opinion. This has not been shown in this care Nor can we see that any purpose would be served by insisting on knowing the information so as to judge whether it afforded sufficient material on which to base such an opinion To do so would merely amount to finding that in this Court's opinion it was not necessary to pass the order. But it is not this Court's opinion but the opinion of the Officer who has to pass the order, which gives that officer the necessary authority to pass it. No Court should set aside such an order merely because if in possession of the same information, it might not have thought fit to pass it.

HONEST OPINION.

As therefore we find no reason to believe that the Inspector-General was not acting in confirmation received and did not honestly hold the opinion that such an order was necessary under Rule 68, we cannot hold otherwise than that the order is valid, particularly as it has not been shown to be in any way inconsistent with any provision of the law.

We accordingly find that the manner in which the Jail Superintendent has complied with our order of 20th July is in no way illegal, and is sufficient to remove the technical illegality which previously existed

NO POWER.

It might, no doubt, be possible to suggest other ways of providing association for the prisoner, such as his transfer to the ordinary undertrial barracks, but in view of our finding that there is no illegality in the method which has actually been adopted, we do not see how we could have the power to give such a direction.

The prayer for bail has not been pressed and we see no grounds for bail.

We therefore dismiss the petition".—The "Daily Herald" (Lahore).

BURMA'S REBEL LEADER

How He Was Captured

RANGOON, Aug. 11.

Further official particulars regarding the capture of the rebel leader Saya San alias U Nyanna, show that information was received by the Sub-Inspector of Police Maung Han of the Hsipaw Police Force on the morning of 2nd August from a villager that Nyanna was near the village of Hokho. The Sub-Inspector who was guarding the border with four constables at a village not far from Hokho at once collected his men and went to the place indicated where he arrested Nyanna the same afternoon. Five followers of the arrested leader were also taken into custody at the same time.—A.P.

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